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## TURKS' CHARACTER REVEALED IN WAR PRISONERS' REPORT

Brutal Treatment of British  
Troops Emphasizes Peculiarities  
of Ottoman Race—  
March 500 Miles Over Desert

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The report on the treatment of British war prisoners in Turkey opens with the remark that the history of British prisoners of war in Turkey has faithfully reflected the peculiarities of Turkish character. "It has thus happened," it says, "that at the same moment, there have been prisoners treated with an almost theatrical politeness and consideration, prisoners left to starve and die through simple neglect and incompetence and prisoners driven and tormented like beasts. These violent inconsistencies make it very difficult to give a coherent and general account of the men's experience. Yet, on the whole, there are two principles which may be detected as influencing Turkey's behavior in the matter, the first and last one being an affair of deliberate policy, the other instinctive and customary.

"Mixed in with a good deal of easy-going kindness, there is always to be found the conviction that it can matter little what becomes of the ordinary man, so long as compliments are paid to the great. It has doubtless been a real surprise to the Turkish mind, even in high places, to learn that the rights of the common soldier are seriously regarded by western opinion—rights, moreover, of a few thousand disarmed men who could be no longer used in battle. This policy has not always been effective, it must be added, in its application to prisoners of higher rank, but it has seldom failed in the treatment of the rank and file. These have had small reason, in their helplessness, to regard the Turk as that chivalrous and honorable foe of whom we have sometimes heard.

"We may feel, perhaps, that where western standards are so unknown, it is futile to condemn. But whatever allowances may be made for such reasons, it is a long way from covering some facts revealed during the past three years; and there are, besides, too many signs that Turkish improvement is less ingenious than might appear superficially.

"This brings us to the policy referred to above, the remarkable, sustained effort far from infirm in purpose, by which the Turkish Government has tried to conceal the results of its neglect. There has been no willful carelessness here."

The report gives the total number of officers and men believed to have been taken prisoners by the Turks during the war as 16,583. Of these, 3,290 are reported as having perished, while 2,222 remain completely untraced. These all belonged to the force which surrendered at Kut, and it is therefore certain they passed living into Turkish hands; but not one word was ever afterward heard of any of them.

The report proceeds to describe the 600-mile march from Samarra, across the Syrian desert to Asia Minor, "during one of the fiercest summers ever known." The last part of the journey, over the Amanus Range, was the worst of all, and when the "thinned ranks came within sight of the Mediterranean in July, 1918, a new stage of suffering began. After a few days' rest, the prisoners, though absolutely incapable of any work, were driven to labor at tunnel blasting operations for the Baghdad railway in the Tarsus and Adana region. As a result, the rate of mortality ran high, and by September the railway construction company decided it was hopeless to try to get work out of the men. Other prisoners, including officers, were sent to camps in the interior, without food or any provisions for them along the road; and in the camps they were left for most part to supply their own needs."

## DELEGATE FROM INDIA TO IMPERIAL CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—  
Major-General H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner has been invited by the Viceroy to come to England in connection with the reassembly of the Imperial War Cabinet preparatory to the peace conference. His Highness will leave India with Sir S. P. Sinha.

## MR. W. M. HUGHES HAS SUPPORT IN AUSTRALIA

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
MELBOURNE, Vic. (November 19)—  
The National Federation's executive has passed a resolution unanimously supporting Mr. W. M. Hughes' demand for Australian representation at the peace conference, and commending his efforts for protection of Australian industries and of safeguarding Australian interests, particularly in the Pacific.

## DELAY URGED IN DEMOBILIZATION

War Labor Facilities Board  
Advises Gradual Return of  
Enlisted Men to Industries to  
Prevent Unnecessary Hardship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

"When we talk about reconstruction, we really mean demobilization," said G. S. Arnold, of a committee of the War Labor Facilities Board which has been studying the possibilities of turning soldiers into civilians, with all the intricacies and uncertainties involved. Probably the greatest handicap is the tendency to hurry men back in large numbers into civil life after they have been taken out of it gradually, after their places have been filled by other men, and many of the conditions under which they worked and lived have been changed.

A thrill went through the country when it was announced that 200,000 men could be got out at once, and many thousands a day immediately afterward, it seemed so wonderful that they could come back like that, but the men who have had the problem put before them of finding work for the men and of preventing demoralization did not rejoice. Their part is not to hasten demobilization, but to hold it back. If the withdrawal of the men in the camps can be spread over 2½ months, and the men abroad be kept there meanwhile, the country, it is believed, could absorb the labor and later take care of that which is to be brought back from Europe, but only if this is done judiciously.

The Secretary of Labor has presented to the Secretary of War, who now has it before him, a plan for returning the men in the camps to civil life with as little inconvenience and discomfort as may be. According to this plan, the men would be returned according to a classification which would take those first who were most needed and leave the others in the ratio in which they were needed. In the first class would be all persons engaged in agriculture. Of course, there are only limited agricultural opportunities at this time of year, but there are certain lines which call for help—dairying and its kindred industries. In the second class would come men occupying executive positions, the owners of businesses, contractors and professional men; third, those connected with the industries associated with the production and preparation of food; fourth, men who are guaranteed that they can go back to the places they had before the war; fifth, those who have been promised places and can rely upon these promises; and sixth, all federal, state and municipal employees under civil service.

These men could be let out so gradually that it would be spring before they were all absorbed, and then, and not before then, the men could be brought back from Europe in such numbers as were necessary for the industries of the country as they had then developed, and especially to go on the farms that will be in need of men, many of them. This need for young men on the farms is indicated by the reports that have recently been made from the wheat-growing states, which show that the acreage planted is below normal because of the lack of men to do the planting, and that although the price for next year's crop has been guaranteed, and there was a belief expressed that too much wheat would be raised, even by such men as Mr. Hoover.

In the matter of finding places for all the men who come back from the army and the camps, it is safe to assume that all soldiers will get work. But they will displace men who have been doing their work, and who will have to look for something else. They, in turn, will displace others, until at the foot of the scale will be those who find it hardest to get and to keep remunerative positions. It has been proposed that married women should give up their "war jobs" at once. Many women are working now who do not need the money to keep their families. Other women, too, will be called upon to give up the work they have taken for an emergency, but it is thought that the married women should come first and those with no dependents next.

## PRINCESS MARY TOURS FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
Princess Mary is leaving today for a nine-days' tour in France, where she will inspect numerous voluntary aid detachment centers and other institutions where women are engaged on war work.

## IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES

New Difficulties Confront Officials  
Regarding Problem of  
Alien, Especially in Relation  
to Socialism and Bolshevism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

New difficulties confront United States officials charged with the regulation of immigration and with the problem of dealing with the aliens already here, especially with those whose propagandist activities have not been stamped out but have merely been kept under cover of late, and also with those whose Bolshevist tendencies threaten to affect our social and political life.

A government official who is working on a program for which further protective legislation is necessary, legislation which it is understood, is to be asked for soon, declared that the so-called socialism in this country is far more menacing than is generally understood, especially because much of it, though harmless in itself, when passed on to other persons becomes dangerous.

"Socialism," he said, "is a thing hard to define and therefore hard to control, but more and more it is becoming less possible to draw a line between what calls itself socialism and what is, in fact, Bolshevism. In fact, frequently upon investigation the line disappears and the one merges into the other. Those who would shun Bolshevism under that name take up some brand of socialism and carelessly pass on their understanding of it, a process which, perhaps, repeated several times until the resultant may be virtually nothing other than that great danger to the world, from which, indeed, this country is by no means free."

This same official said that since the armistice had been signed it had become more difficult to get convictions, or even to hold men on charges which were deemed sufficient while the war was in progress. He spoke of one judge who had acted in a case of habeas corpus in a manner directly opposite to the course he had taken in a similar case a few months ago. The feeling seems to be, he continued, that now that the war is over the country is in less danger from socialistic, anarchistic and Bolshevist activities than it was before, but this is not the case, and many individuals and organizations are being emboldened to do now what they did not dare to do when the country was at war and when they were more easily under suspicion and would have been more harshly dealt with had they been caught. It is now that the war is over, he pointed out, that the country might be taken unawares, with the possibility of great demoralization following.

While, however, some of this kind of work may be laid to aliens, he added, native Americans are not free from the taint. It is, therefore, the more essential that a strict watch be kept now, before the new immigration begins, so that there may be less material here ready to blaze forth if the torch is brought from other lands.

Because of the revolution that has gone on in the world, he declared, and because of the changed conditions prevailing in many countries at the present time, it will be necessary to make immigration laws that shall fit in with the new conditions so that they may render protection for Americans as well as opportunities for others. And especially should the United States stand on guard now at her gates, as well as over her citizens and the aliens already here, against the menace of Bolshevism which has taken so terrible a hold upon so large a part of Europe, because the future of labor and the economic relations of employer to employee are, as yet unsolved problems here.

## NEW CABLE ACROSS PACIFIC PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, New York—Improved  
cable service across the Pacific Ocean  
is advocated by the Council of Foreign  
Relations. It is pointed out that there  
is but one cable running via Honolulu,  
Hawaii, as against 17 across the Atlantic,  
and the rate is much higher.

Representatives of Japanese business firms are particularly desirous of better conditions in this respect. Some say that letters sometimes travel faster than cables. It has been proposed that a new cable be laid from Seattle to the Aleutian Islands, thence to Yokohama, Japan; this to be accompanied by improvement in the wireless service between the United States and Japan and China. Chonosuke Yada, Japanese Consul-General, approached the council on this subject, a meeting to discuss it being the result, in the hope that government approval for the plan can be obtained. Meanwhile he is taking up the matter with his home authorities.

## SIR CLIFFORD SIFTON SAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, New York—Sir Clifford Sifton, former Minister of the Interior of Canada, sailed on Saturday for the Atlantic, and it is understood that he will be one of Canada's representatives at the Peace Congress.

## KIAOCHOW QUESTION DEBATED IN CHINA

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
PEKING, China (Wednesday)—  
Leading men of Shantung Province have held a meeting to deliberate on the question of Kiaochow and the mines and railways formerly owned by Germans.

## CHINESE TO STOP TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

Confiscated Stocks Valued at  
\$14,000,000 to Be Burned by  
Government's Order and Future  
Manufacture Prohibited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

The new administration of China has taken steps that are destined effectively to eliminate all traces of the opium traffic in that Republic. Officials here have been informed that at a recent meeting of the Cabinet it was decided to destroy by fire, at a public function, 12,000 chests of opium confiscated and seized by the government some time ago, and valued at \$14,000,000. A pyre of these chests will be surrounded by officials of the government and by foreigners who will be invited to witness the destruction of the drug.

The action decided upon by the Cabinet was taken after full consideration of the evil effects the traffic has had upon China. Measures have been taken also to prevent the manufacture of opium in the Republic, and persons found with the drug in their possession will be punished severely.

The question of the disposal of the 12,000 chests seized by the government has been pending for some time. The first plan proposed was to permit the gradual absorption of the vast accumulation in the arts and industries, but the Cabinet finally took the view that this policy might permit unscrupulous foreigners to get possession of it for illegitimate uses, and the destruction of the drug seemed to be the wiser course. The date for the lighting of the pyre has not been announced, but the event will take place soon.

## SUFFRAGE LEADERS OBSERVE VICTORY

Action of States Said to Indicate  
Desire for National Submission  
—Oklahoma Result a Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

"We have given the Senate the most practical proof possible of the increase of suffrage sentiment," said the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw at a victory meeting held at the Washington headquarters of the National Woman Suffrage Association on Sunday afternoon, to celebrate this year's suffrage victories in South Dakota, Michigan and Oklahoma. "All three of these states deplored the necessity of individual amendment campaigns. The country wants the federal amendment."

"Michigan did not have a woman's campaign," said Senator Townsend, telling of the activities of the suffrage committee organized by leading Michigan men to help the women. Senator Sterling sent a message expressing gratification at the passage of the citizenship amendment by which South Dakota enfranchised its women and disfranchised its aliens.

"It was the silent vote turned talkative that put Oklahoma women across," said Miss Marjorie Shuler, who had charge of the publicity and political work in the Oklahoma campaign. "Every one said we could not carry Oklahoma, as a provision requiring a majority not only of the votes cast on the amendment, but a majority, as well, of the highest number of votes cast at the election, had never before been the silent vote. No other state with such a constitutional provision had ever passed the suffrage amendment. But the women persisted in their campaign. And when the returns were counted, there was not any silent vote. In some counties the combined suffrage vote was greater than the combined vote on any other issue. The suffrage amendment has a good safe majority, and Oklahoma has the distinction of being the first southern Democratic state to enfranchise its women."

## Oklahoma Suffrage Returns

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma—Complete returns give 106,909 votes for the suffrage amendment, of the state constitution and 81,841 against it. The State Election Board estimates the total vote cast in the elections to have been 197,613, giving the suffrage amendment a majority.

## TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
The Press Bureau announces that from tomorrow, inclusive, passengers from Great Britain to Ireland will no longer require permits, and restrictions on route are removed.

## CHURCH-CLOSING ORDER CRITICIZED

Los Angeles Judge, Before Whom  
Case Was Tried, Expresses  
Doubt as to Right of Council  
to Discriminate by Enactment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
LOS ANGELES, California—The  
church-closing case growing out of  
the influenza ordinance was called for  
trial on Friday. In discussing constitutional objections to the ordinance, Judge White, before whom the case was tried, said: "There seems to be some merit in the contention of the defendants' counsel, that the Los Angeles City Council has apparently picked out those who are bent upon entertainment or worshiping their Creator as being the persons most liable to spread influenza, and, after declaring as a legislative body that such assemblies are unlawful, attempts to delegate to the health commissioner of Los Angeles the privilege of saying what other congregations of people might cause influenza to spread."

"One of the first and cardinal rules of the valid exercise of police power is that that exercise shall be uniform, as well as reasonable, and the council's decision, in the case of epidemics, to pick out certain assemblies and declare them a menace to public health and then say as to other congregations of people, 'we will leave it to the health commissioner to determine whether or not they are a menace to public health.'"

"If 20 people are not permitted to congregate in a church, 20 people should not be permitted to congregate in any other place. The council undertakes to say that if you meet in a church, or you meet in a theater, or you meet in a dance hall, then you are spreading influenza. But if you meet in your home, or if you meet in a department store, or any other place, you are not spreading the disease, although the same people might meet in the department store as in the church."

"Can they single out churches and theaters and prohibit assemblies of people in them, and at the same time permit other people who may not care to go to church or to a theater, but would care, for instance, to meet in a week-end party in their home? Can they permit that assembly to congregate in churches? If they deny the right of 20 people to assemble in a church, surely they must deny the right of 20 people to meet in a department store, a bank, or a home."

"The Constitution has always guarded the right of personal liberty and assembly in order that people may freely worship their Creator as they see fit, and the Constitution is not now suspended. These are my views at the present time, but I will reserve a ruling and give a written opinion on the defendant's objection."

The decision will be given on Saturday next.

## CHINESE PEACE DELEGATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PEKING, China (Wednesday)—The Foreign Minister, Liou Chengsiang, has been nominated to represent China at the peace conference. Other nominations will also be made.

## MR. HOOVER REACHES ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—  
Herbert Hoover arrived at Southampton today.

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## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE WAR RELIEF ROOMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European Bureau  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Christian Science War Relief Committee has established headquarters for this State in rooms 531 to 533, Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Connecting with these offices, a suite of soldiers' and sailors' war relief rooms has been opened, where men in the service of this country and her allies will find a cordial welcome, and a quiet place in which to read, write and meet their friends.

## PREMIER DEMANDS RELIABLE MAJORITY

Mr. Lloyd George in Election  
Address Asks for Freedom  
From Obstruction in Pursuing  
Program for Reconstruction

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
WOLVERHAMPTON, England (Saturday)—

The Premier's speech opening his election campaign in the provinces today proved to be, as anticipated, largely devoted to elaborating the reconstruction policy outlined at the Central Hall meeting last Saturday. Subsequently, however, Mr. Lloyd George spoke out very plainly concerning the political situation and the line he intended to take. If, he maintained, the government was to carry out the program outlined it must have a reliable majority, and, recalling the vote of censure in connection with the Maurice affair in the spring, he declared he was not going to have any more of the old business of conspiracy to wreck the government.

He further claimed the right to express an opinion as to what candidates were likely to support the Coalition Government, and denied that he was surrounded by reactionaries, pointing to the Coalition's achievements hitherto as proof of the fact.

Finally he declared that if he found his path blocked by obstruction, he would go back to the people for their decision. The war, he proclaimed, had been won by unity, and patriotism was a common inheritance and the virtue of all. It was for them to see in the coming weeks that Great Britain had not exhausted its patriotism.

## NON-PARTISANS ARE TO MEET IN ST. PAUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
FARGO, North Dakota—The first national convention of the National Non-Partisan League, call for which has been issued by President A. C. Townley, will be held at St. Paul, Minnesota, beginning Dec. 3, with 41 accredited delegates from 13 western states, all delegates being specifically named in the convention call. It is announced by President Townley that future campaign plans and policies will be promulgated, and that the league's stand on reconstruction issues will be determined. In recent state elections, the Non-Partisans were successful in only one state, North Dakota, and their coming convention will give attention to the question of perfecting campaign policies aimed at increasing the movement in states where it has so far been rejected.

## BOLSHEVIST DEEDS ARE DENOUNCED BY LORD ROBERT CECIL

British Statesman Also Declares  
for Free Passage of Dardanelles  
and Assistance if Possible  
to Armenians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
WESTMINSTER, England (Sunday)—

In the House of Commons on Nov. 18, Lord Robert Cecil made a statement on Near Eastern matters in reply to a question regarding the future of Christian communities under the Turkish rule, particularly the Armenians, and the government's intentions regarding the Bolshevist Government in Russia. Lord Robert said that the latter question was difficult to speak upon since it involved not so much diplomatic as military considerations, and he could give no pledges concerning what the British military position was not going to be in Russia without previously consulting responsible military authorities. With perfect faith, however, he could say that the government was certainly not disposed to entangle the country at the close of a great war, in serious military operations. He would have listened to questions with more agreement, however, had some condemnation been uttered against the outrageous proceedings of the so-called government in Russia.

It was not only that the government's offenses against humanity could not be forgotten, but it had committed offenses against Great Britain, which, if committed by any ordinary civilized government, would have more than justified Great Britain in seeking redress by arms, and while they ought to consider the interests and desires of the people, it was right to say that the Bolshevist Government, as such, was entitled to no consideration whatever at the British Government's hands.

Regarding Armenia, he considered it hardly necessary to express on the government's behalf his profound sympathy with the Armenian people, and condemnation of the Turks' almost incredible outrages. As to whether the British Government would arrange to relieve the Armenian population's immediate wants, that was a big and difficult question, since almost the whole world was crying out for food and assistance.

He hoped the military authorities would be able to do something for Armenia and the Inter-Allied Food Council also was now considering how to provision different populations most effectively, and he knew the Armenian question had been brought prominently to their notice. To deal with it must take time, and it must be dealt with in conjunction with the needs of Serbia, Belgium, Northern France, and many other districts. As to the immediate protection of the Armenians, apart from the question of their future government, the armistice terms provided for repatriation of those the Turks had imprisoned or interned, the Armenians being singled out from all other races in that respect and placed upon the same basis as the British war prisoners.

The Turkish troops' withdrawal beyond those actually required to maintain order was also stipulated for, from Cilicia in particular, and to insure that the Turks would not return, Cilicia would be occupied immediately and all connection with the Constantinople cut off. The Allies were also empowered to occupy strategic points should any threatening situation arise, and he was sure the power to meet the necessary situations in Armenia would be exercised if necessary. In that matter the government was deeply in earnest and should it allow further outrages in Armenia, it would rightly expose itself to the country's reproaches, when it had the power to prevent outrages by military means.

As to the Armenians' future government, there was a good deal to be said for one member's argument that the root of the matter was the Turkish Government's election from Constantinople, but it must not be forgotten that Constantinople was predominantly a Turkish city.

As to the Premier's declaration that the Allies did not challenge the maintenance of Turks in the homeland of the Turkish race, with its capital in Constantinople, that was a unilateral declaration. Many things had happened since it was made, and Lord Robert did not think the government was bound by the letter of the declaration.

The matter must be considered at the peace conference, which the British Government must enter with free hands. Upon two points, in any solution, he thought, every one would be agreed. First, they could not permit the evil forces which had predominated in Constantinople to remain predominant in the government, and secondly, it must be clear that the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus was absolutely free. Speaking for himself, he thought the Armenians' future government was one of the matters with which the control and leadership of the League of Nations should be entrusted. It would be difficult at the moment to define the new Armenian state's boundaries, but he would deplore deeply any shred or fragment of Turkish rule being allowed to remain in Armenia. There were certain scattered peoples in the Turkish-ruled countries, for whom it would be impossible to provide a separate government, but



broadly speaking, the government's object was the liberation of all those entitled to their protection. He fully agreed that the enemy in this matter was the Turkish Government, and believed it to be true that the atrocities in Armenia had been ordered from Constantinople in every case. That was a central fact to be recognized in dealing with the situation. It was not a religious question. The Arabs, for instance, had always protected the Armenians, and similarly there was no reason why the Kurds and Armenians should not live perfectly well together, once the Turkish influence were removed.

There were signs already that they were prepared to do so. Even now, however, there were symptoms that the Turks had not learned their lessons. Even now they were showing signs of trying to carry on their old policy of delay and of raising every kind of objection, and if they had an opportunity, they would try their other device of setting one European nation against another.

With a full sense of responsibility, he said that those days were ended, and the Turks would make a profound mistake if they did not realize that their power to delay was finally finished. They were now absolutely in the Allies' power, and their only hope of clemency, of consideration, lay in showing that they had really mended their ways and would hasten to execute the armistice terms and other conditions which would be imposed upon them by the justice of their conquerors, without any hesitation and without any attempt to avoid doing what would certainly be forced upon them.

#### Bolshevik Policy Described

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
WESTMINSTER, England (Sunday).—At question time in the House of Commons, Dr. T. J. Macnamara stated on Nov. 18, that it had not been found possible to examine or save the Hampshire, which was lying in some 32 fathoms, though the exact position was unknown. Mr. Bonar Law said the question of whether peace terms would include reparation from Germany, including payment of the Allies' net war expenditure, should be left to the decision of the government representing the nation.

Mr. Balfour stated that the government's information indicated that the Bolshevik Government's deliberate policy was extermination by starvation, murder, and wholesale execution of all classes not supporting their régime.

Asked whether the British, French or Serbian officials would exercise or supervise the administration of the Macedonian territories occupied by Greek or Serbian troops, Mr. Balfour said that as the Greek and Serbian troops were not occupying Macedonian territory outside their own frontiers, the question did not arise.

Mr. J. W. Pratt announced that the government would undertake repatriation of the Belgian refugees.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that it had been decided that a vote of thanks to the armed forces of the Crown should not be moved until the new Parliament met.

#### Tribute to King George

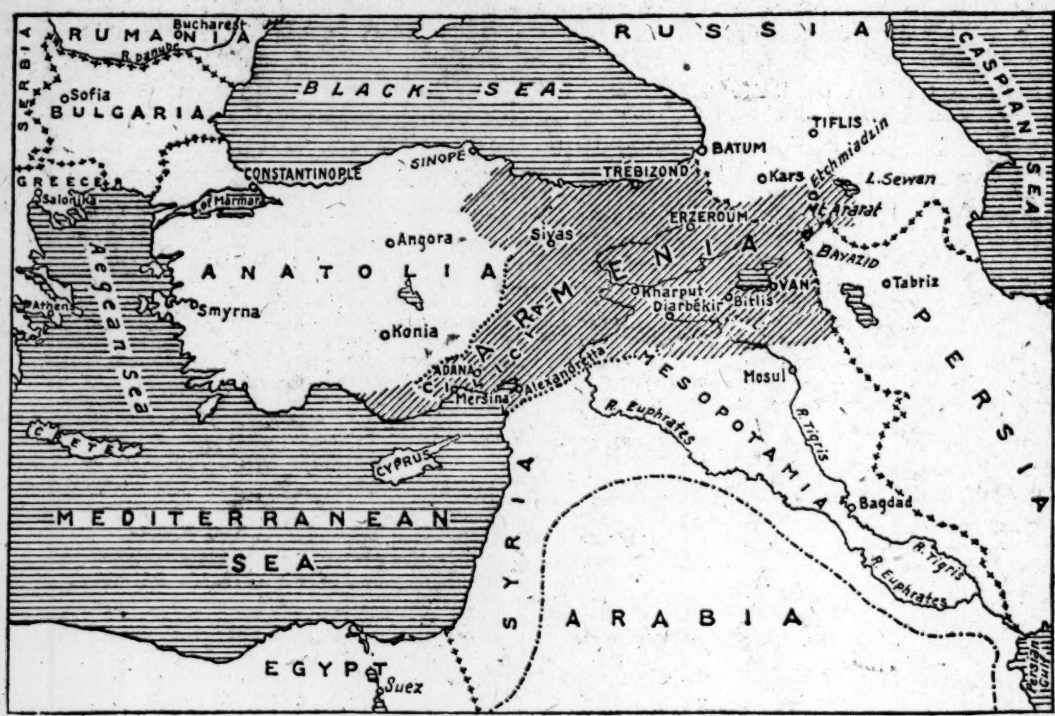
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
WESTMINSTER, England (Sunday).—In a moving address to the King in the House of Lords on Nov. 18, Earl Curzon said the curtain was fast descending on one of the most stupendous wars in their history, and they were there that night to record and witness one of its closing scenes. With the acceptance of the armistice terms in their entirety, the great fabric of overweening ambition and towering pride, reared by the sovereigns and peoples, for he declined to distinguish between them, of the Central Empires, had toppled over and come with a crash to the ground. In the conflict, international honor, righteousness and freedom had been won, and the authors of the vast and wicked conspiracy against the liberties of mankind were fugitives on the face of the earth.

Continuing, he said that the government asked leave to present an address to the King, not merely because he was the official head of the State, but because in a peculiar degree, during the last 4½ years, he had been the symbol and spokesman of his fellow subjects in all parts of the world. What was the result? Where other thrones were tottering, the British throne stood secure. Where institutions which seemed to defy assault had collapsed almost in an hour, the British Monarchy had driven fresh roots into the hearts and affections of the people, and acquired a new lease of vitality and influence. When the vast crowds outside Buckingham Palace a week ago shouted in unison, "We want King George," they were not indulging in a mere ebullition of high spirits, or giving vent to a noisy or transitory emotion. They recognized their sovereign as the true and living embodiment of the spirit which had drawn together their scattered millions during the last 4½ years. The King had been one with his people in this long and fiery trial, and they were one with him in the hour of victory.

Lord Crewe, seconding, said Earl Curzon's speech would find echo in every heart. The acts and example of the King and Queen and their family had made clearer than before the beneficial functions exercised by the Royal House in the organic structure of the Empire. Consequently, in presenting the address, behind its formal terms, there was suggestion of real intimacy, if they might say so, with His Majesty and a note of personal regard.

#### FRENCH COMMISSIONER NAMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Nov. 19).—Vice-Admiral Amet, commanding the second French squadron in the Bosphorus, is appointed High Commissioner of the French Republic to the Ottoman Government.



Armenia and Near East

Map shows the boundaries of "A Greater Armenia," which is prominent among the proposals for the limits of the new state

## ARMENIA AND ITS STORY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the recognized questions for the peace conference is, of course, the rehabilitation of the autonomous State of Armenia and the delimitation of its frontiers. It will not be a simple task; not because of any serious differences of views on the matter, for such need not be anticipated. The claims of imperialistic Russia which, two years ago, might have seriously impeded a settlement, no longer enter into the question; whilst it may be taken for granted that the whole matter will be settled without any regard whatever to Turkey. The complexity of the question, of course, arises from the fact that the term Armenia has meant so many different things at different periods of the world's history. In the Turkish Empire, as it stood in 1914, Armenia was represented by the famous "six vilayets," which figured so prominently in the efforts made, from time to time, by the Great Powers to force upon the Turk those reforms for Armenia, the carrying out of which he always successfully evaded. At the periods of its greatest expansion which occurred and recurred at different times prior to the Fourth Century A. D., Armenia was a much bigger matter. It extended well up into trans-Caucasia, and included the greater part of the huge Persian Province of Azerbaijan; whilst, further west, it took in the Black Sea coast almost as far as Sinope, and, in the South, included Cilicia and the Mediterranean coast from Alexandretta to somewhere in the neighborhood of Mersina.

It is a long cry to the beginning of things in Armenia, and it is not for many centuries after those "beginnings" that one is able, with any certainty, to disentangle historical fact from tradition and myth. The history of the country is, however, clearly based upon the story of the Blainian kings who ruled over territory of uncertain extent, surrounding the great peak of Ararat, which then, as today, was one of the great facts in the history of Armenia. The Blainian kingdom fell about the Eighth Century B. C., and its overthrow was apparently the signal for an Aryan immigration on a large scale from the East. As the tide swept onward, the tribulations of the country were many and bitter. It was conquered first by Assyria, and reduced to a state of vassalage, and, later, by the Medes. But, although constantly overrun by invaders, and threatened with the complete subjugation, Armenia, somehow or other, seems to have been characteristic of her through all the centuries, managed to maintain some semblance of nationality and to preserve through it all her show of independence. It was not until the invasion of Armenia by Alexander the Great, late in the Fourth Century B. C., that the kingdom for the time being came to an end. For 200 years after that great event, Armenia was ruled by Persian governors appointed by Alexander and his successors, but after the defeat of Antiochus the Great by the Romans, in 190 B. C., Artaxias and Zadrades, the governors of Armenia Major and Armenia Minor, became independent kings with the concurrence of Rome. And so the story of rise and fall was resumed once more.

In the first centuries A. D. the troubles of Armenia arose chiefly from the fact that the country was so very much on the confines of the Roman Empire. As the strength of the central government waned, its arm was steadily shortened. The circumference of the Empire narrowed, and those countries which lay on its frontiers suffered more and more from invasion from without. This was especially the case with Armenia, and as the struggle between East and West grew more pronounced, Armenia became the battleground of the two contending powers.

Toward the end of the Fourth Century, this state of things resulted in the country being partitioned between Rome and Persia. But before this took place, there had occurred in Armenia an event which was to influence its whole subsequent history. It was converted to Christianity by Gregory the Illuminator. There is a tradition, fondly held in the Armenian church, that it had apostolic origin, and Thad-

deus, Bartholomew and Jude are all claimed by the Armenians as being the real founders of the church of their country. If this is so, the people, certainly during the Second and Third centuries, relapsed into paganism, and the revival of the faith, culminating in the national acceptance, dates from the time of Gregory. The church at once became a rallying point for the nation as a whole, and this fact did much to prevent any permanent disruption which might have followed the partition already mentioned.

Disruption, moreover, was largely counteracted by two other notable events, the invention of the Armenian alphabet, and the translation of the Bible into the vernacular. The great activity resulting from these events drew the nation more closely together; whilst the refusal of the Armenian church to subscribe to the findings of the Council of Chalcedon resulted in its final break with the church at Constantinople.

It was, however, a time of trouble. The Persian governors were relentless in their treatment of the Christian population, and massacres were then of constant occurrence. So matters continued for 200 years until the victories of Heraclius, in 632, restored Armenia to the Byzantines. Hardly was this accomplished, however, when difficulties came in another quarter. The caliphs of Baghdad, desiring to extend the borders of Islam, marched west, swept over the country carrying all before them, and the period which followed was for Armenia more broken and disconnected than perhaps any before or since. Four different dynasties, holding sway over four different sections of the country, were established by the caliphs, or established themselves.

This state of disunity continued until that most notable event in the history of the country, the invasion of the Seljuks in the Twelfth Century. For some time, the Seljuks had been a rising power in the mid-east, and Armenia became once more a battleground for two great contending forces. The country was invaded by Seljuks, harried by Byzantines, its church was persecuted, and all the time the sufferings and miseries of the people were regarded by orthodox Constantinople with something very like satisfaction. Armenia was split up into a number of petty states, and so things continued, for over 200 years when the great Mongol invasion of 1235 engulfed all minor tyrannies in one great tyranny.

Meanwhile in the southwest, in Cilicia, on the Aegean, the Armenians had established themselves in yet another kingdom and under yet another dynasty. It was known as the Rupenian kingdom, and, in the last years of the Twelfth Century, had received the recognition of the German Emperor, Henry VI. Before that, however, the Rupenian kings had earned the gratitude of Christian Europe by the help they afforded the motley crowds which passed through the kingdom at the time of the first and second crusades. In many ways the Rupenian is amongst the most interesting of the many kingdoms which have appeared, from time to time, on the Armenian stage. For 300 years it survived as a Christian State surrounded by Muhammadans, and stood quite alone, for not only did it not receive any help from the Byzantines, but there probably was no time when there would not have been much rejoicing at Constantinople over its downfall.

The capture of Constantinople in 1453 by Muhammad II was the beginning of the end of an independent Armenia in any form; for, although it was not until 1514 that the country, as the result of the campaigns of Selim I, came into possession of the Ottoman Turk, the fall of Constantinople meant that the conquest of Armenia was only a matter of time.

At first the rule of the Turk gave rest to the people. Muhammad II organized his non-Muslim subjects in communities or millets under ecclesiastical chiefs to whom he gave absolute authority in civil and religious matters. This imperium in imperio secured to the Armenians, as one writer has pointed out, a recognized position before the law, the free enjoyment of their religion, the possession of their churches and the right to educate their children and manage their municipal affairs. Whilst, however, it encouraged the growth of community life, it also fostered that longing for a restoration of national life which has obtained so strongly ever since.

The subsequent history of the coun-

try may be briefly traversed. Armenia was invaded by the Persians in 1575 and again in 1604, when Shah Abbas transported many Armenians to his new capital at Ispahan. In 1639 the Province of Erivan, which included the seat of the Catholics at Etchmiadzin, was assigned to Persia and remained in Persian hands until it was transferred to Russia in 1828 by the treaty of Turkman-chai. Large numbers of Armenians emigrated from Turkish Armenia to the new Russian territory after the conclusion of this treaty and, some 50 years later, when, by the treaty of Berlin, Batum, Ardahan and Kars were ceded to Russia, this movement was repeated. During all these centuries, thus covered in a few lines, the Armenians always maintained their identity as a people, with a tenacity which finds a parallel in history only with the Jews. They remained faithful to their church in the face of bitter persecutions and the most urgent inducements to apostasy.

The treaty of Berlin professed to afford these people such protection as would secure for them, in the future, an immunity from those persecutions and massacres they had experienced, from time to time, all through their long history. And yet, it is safe to say that in the 40 years which have elapsed since the signing of that treaty, their sufferings have been wider spread and more intense than in any period before that time.

So much for the history of the country and its people. As to its future, as to the delimitation of the new State, that is, as has been said, a question for the peace conference. Those who advocate a "Greater Armenia" have quite definitely stated their case and plea, and it is embodied in the phrase, the "Armenian quadrilateral." Its boundaries would run roughly from a point on the Black Sea coast, some 50 miles southeast of Sinope, in an irregular concave circle, to a point on the Aegean some 200 miles southwest of Adana, thence west to Alexandretta, and so, still west, to the Persian frontier; then due north to Bayazid; east again, beyond Mt. Ararat; north to Lake Sevan; then west to the boundary of the old vilayet of Erzerum, and, finally, north over the mountains to Batum and the Black Sea. It is, of course, of first importance from the point of view of tradition and political sentiment that the salient round Mt. Ararat, so dear to the heart of every Armenian, together with the seat of the Catholics at Etchmiadzin, should be included.

## LABOR LEADER QUILTS COALITION MINISTRY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday).—The interval between Parliament's prorogation and the opening of the Premier's electoral campaign in the provinces has been marked by the publication of Lord Robert Cecil's resignation and Mr. J. R. Clynes' announcement at Nottingham of his resignation as Food Controller.

Lord Robert Cecil's letter to the Premier expressly states that he remains a convinced supporter of the government except on the one point of the Welsh Church's disestablishment, which for him is a matter of the utmost importance.

Mr. Clynes, after remarking that he could not share the responsibility for settling the Irish question on the lines of the Coalition program proposed, argued that labor men must have regard to the express desires now shown in the labor movement, and the leaders could render a better national service when placed above suspicion of personal motives and acting with their supporters' confidence. Hence, though he had the support of his trade union and of the labor organization in his constituency to stay in the government, he has decided on resignation as being the best step in the national interests.

#### HELP FOR ARMENIANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Sunday).—A deputation from the French Armenian Association has been assured by M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the French Government would leave nothing undone in defense of the Armenian cause, being resolved that there must be no repetition of the abominable atrocities perpetrated by the Turks against the Armenian nation.

## LOOT TAKEN FROM RUSSIA BY GERMANS

Restitution Required by Terms of Armistice—Great Task to Determine Property Seized by Force and Other Means

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago. Copyright 1918 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—In addition to the withdrawal from Russia (as defined on Aug. 1, 1914) of all troops, prisoners of war, and agents, military and civil, Germany is required by the terms of the armistice to make restitution, under the following general provision: "Immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with the plant for the issue of the same, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries." As the Brest-Litovsk treaty is abandoned, all that Germany did in Russia under the terms of this treaty, therefore, would seem to be classed as acts committed in an invaded country. This restitution is in addition to the "restitution of the Russian (and Rumanian) gold yielded to Germany," by the terms of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest.

Now what does these terms mean specifically? For here certainly is the most involved problem that will have to be solved. In everyday language the provision of the armistice would seem to mean that Germany must disgorge all the loot she has taken from chaotic disintegrated Russia during the last four years, and especially during the last year—that is, since the Bolsheviks established their régime in Russia.

Though it would come under the above general provision, the problem of Poland will probably have to be handled by itself, and in a special manner. One of the steps taken by Germany immediately after the occupation of Poland, was to get control for German banks and business houses, of the most important industrial and business enterprises of Poland. The general provision must cover these instances, also, for the Allies and America are pledged to a free and independent Poland, and, therefore certainly must insist on the undoing of the German acts of piracy in Poland, financial as well as political.

The Ukrainian problem also will require a special manner of treatment. For some months now there has been a kind of German-supported authority in the Ukraine, under the Hetman Skoropadski, which has now been overthrown, according to the latest reports. Under the Brest-Litovsk treaties between the Ukraine and the Central Powers, the Ukraine was to deliver certain quantities of food to Germany and Austria. Attempts to collect on this contract have led to difficulties with the Ukrainian peasants. One does not know to what extent the deliveries were made. In any case the Germans and Austrians presumably paid for these foodstuffs, with some sort of money or paper. Furthermore, the armistice terms do not seem to cover such requisitions of foodstuffs, where payment was made by the invader. But did the Germans and Austrians get control of "stocks and shares," during their armed marches through the Ukraine? The safer guess is that they did not overlook opportunities, of which there were so many, in the chaos that prevailed.

It will be a long and tedious, but necessary task, to determine the ex-

tent of the loot seized, by simple force, or through blackmail, from these parts of Russia.

The main problem, however, will doubtless be the undoing of the financial provisions of the Brest-Litovsk treaties between the Soviet Government and the Central Powers, and especially the supplementary treaties signed as late as last September, at Berlin, between Germany and the Bolshevik Ambassador to Germany. These treaties give one a definite basis for action, as their provisions are very specific.

Also the Allies and America must have definite knowledge, even in detail, of what went on in Petrograd and Moscow, especially while Ballin was there at work. Ballin was, perhaps, Germany's most able business man, the builder of the great Hamburg-American enterprise. One can be very sure that it will take some time to discover all that Ballin was able to put over during his stay in Russia. Also it is known that neutral bankers and business men were freely used as intermediaries before the actual signing of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, and as agents in the business sense of the word, after business dealings could be above board and "legal."

The determination of just what Germany has looted from Russia during the last year will be a task of infinite difficulty. But after this has been done, as a first step toward the enforcement of the terms of the armistice relative to this matter, then another series of problems will arise. In the first place, it will probably be almost impossible to force the disgorgement of some of the loot. As far as is known, the money in the hands of the Bolsheviks, either through official institutions or through her business men, had bought on the open market the paper money of the old régime. These credit notes bear on their back the phrase "Guaranteed by the entire wealth of the state." As Germany is supposed to have bought in more than two billion rubles worth of these notes, which any future government will probably have to honor, she has here an economic weapon against Russia, of which it will probably be impossible to deprive her.

During the chaos of the opening months of the Bolshevik régime, though sales of stock on the open market were forbidden, undeclared transfers of stock were being made. And it must be frankly admitted that many Russians sold their holdings and stocks, which were bought up by the Germans or their agents. What will be the procedure with regard to such stocks, many of which were probably bought by neutral bankers, as agents for German bankers, or for the German Government? It would seem plausible to suppose that any private German investment in Russian securities during the last year had been given governmental guarantees, in view of the uncertain conditions in Bolshevik Russia. For that reason would such contracts be considered as contracts between private individuals? And if this is the decision, does the general provision, which uses the expression, "touching public or private interests," cover such cases?

But many of these financial or business dealings were officially approved by the Bolshevik commissaries, acting for the Soviet Government, which claimed to be representing the Russian people. The supplementary treaties of last September are the most outstanding instance of this fact and are of public record. The Bolshevik authorities admit officially that they made great concessions to the Germans, and give the explanation and excuse that, surrounded on all sides by hostile capitalistic neighbors, ready to suppress the attempt to institute a "people's" government, the

Bolshevik commissaries, as representatives of the Russian people, had to take measures of defense and protection. It was necessary, they maintain, to secure a "breathing spell," so that the new form of government could recover its strength. The most threatening enemy, they contend, therefore, had to be bought off; or, looking at it from the other side, the Russian people had to pay a ransom in order to secure freedom of action. Thus reasoned the Bolshevik leaders, striving to justify what they did on the ground that it was necessary to do it in order to maintain the new political and economic systems introduced. So in return for concessions, which were in fact special exemptions for themselves, the Germans recognized officially the economic legislation of the Bolshevik Government.

The ordinary man may not be able to understand just where there is any real gain, if a country has to pay such a price, for the concessions of the Bolsheviks to the Germans were definite exemptions from the general rule being applied to Russian and other foreign "bourgeois." But the ordinary man is not a Bolshevik, or a propagandist. The big fact is that Germany secured from the Bolsheviks enormous concessions. For example, it would seem that the Bolsheviks sold large blocks of stock to the Germans, the payment to be made in Stockholm. The Bolsheviks had to have money for their propaganda work abroad, and as this work was of the greatest importance, in their opinion, was in fact necessary for the success of their adventure in Russia, they got the money in what they saw as the only way open to them. Under the terms of the armistice, will such transactions be null and void, and will the Germans be forced to disgorge this loot also; even though it was a transaction sanctioned by the Bolsheviks, in the name of the Soviet Government?

It will be possible, by exercising the same measure of control that is being exercised on the western front, to secure, when it is demanded, the "evacuation" of Russia, that is the withdrawal of German troops and military agents. It will be more difficult, however, to control the withdrawal of the civilian agents. But how is one going to force "restitution" as outlined in the terms of armistice? One speaks of "Aid to Russia." Such aid is generally assumed to mean also assistance in an effort to break Germany's economic stranglehold on Russia. What will be the attitude of the new authorities in Germany toward the former financial machinations of Germany in Russia? Perhaps one of the best tests of the sincerity of the recent changes in Germany—and one has the right to look for evidences of a genuine change—will be whether the new German authorities insist on retaining this loot, or show a willingness to liquidate also these acts of piracy of the former rulers of Germany.

## PRINCE AXEL OF DENMARK SAILS

NEW YORK, New York.—Prince Axel of Denmark, who has been in the United States for about six weeks, sailed on Saturday for England on the Cunard liner *Orduna*. He is a captain in the Danish Navy, and in the Danish Aviation Corps, and came to this country from France, where he spent several months as a neutral observer. While here he was the guest of the United States. A private car was placed at his disposal, and after a visit to Washington, where he was received by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, he was taken on a tour throughout the country, visiting all the principal cities as far south as New Orleans.

## Victory Evening Dresses



The first of the after-war evening gowns have come. They certainly express happiness. They say joy of victory in every fluffy billow of dotted net, in every graceful drape, in every added row of candy-colored ribbon, in every proud little bow.

They have high neck-lines at back and short flowing sleeves, but are low at front. As they are of black or blue nets, it goes without saying that they are extremely attractive. The bits of varie-gay-colored ribbon at neck-line and waist make them youthful.

Sketched is a wonderfully pretty one in black net with unusually heavy dots. The bodice and pipings are black satin, \$95.

Another in fine satin-bordered silk net is a rich old blue shade and has a full, quaint three-tier skirt, \$85. There are black net dresses of this same type for as little as \$29.75.

Filene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.



## SPANISH CHAGRIN AT GERMAN DEFEAT

Result of the War Shows That Spanish Policy, Pursued at Enormous National Cost, Has Been a Mistaken One

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The emotions of Spain during the past few weeks since the military collapse of the Central Empires definitely set in, have been many and peculiar. Strange as the remark may appear at the first glance, a very considerable part of Spain, and that not necessarily Germanophile, was simply horrified when the news first reached it that the Central Powers were making overtures for peace, and that Germany had informed President Wilson that she accepted his 14 points.

Despite the way in which the German armies were being hurled back toward their own frontier, the Spanish public did not believe that the end of the war was imminent, and was very far from thinking that it was possible that Germany could be absolutely defeated.

For one thing the Spaniards have been taught by the example of German falsehoods to believe only a little of the war news they receive, especially when it is of a sensational character; and then again it did not seem possible that after the German successes in the spring the tide of fortune should have been so completely turned. Some of the pro-German newspapers have also been fully explaining in their own way the deep strategy of the German armies in withdrawing according to plan, and though certain other journals, particularly El Sol, have been making great displays of the news from the western front, the governmental censor has occasionally interfered. Besides suppressing certain items of news, he has frequently insisted on headlines being checked out, leaving the blanks in the printed paper, which blanks have served to increase Spanish suspicions as to the nature of the news.

Thus when it became known—and strangely enough the first intimation came from a German source—that the Central Empires looked like capitulation and had intimated to President Wilson that they were disposed to accept his terms, the intelligence came upon Spain like a thunderbolt, and it was not received with undiluted joy. It is said that Spain was at first horrified, not because she had any regrets concerning a victory for the Entente, for in spite of what many critics may say the mass of Spain is very far from having any friendly feelings for Germany now, after all the outrages that have been committed on Spanish shipping and the callous way in which Germany has dealt with her complaints, but because Spain had been staking all her policy and had endured terrible humiliations in the firm belief that the war would end with neither side victorious, or that there was even a fair possibility of a German victory, in either of which cases Spain's continued friendliness to the power which had so much injured her would be a good thing for her when peace came.

If the Central Empires, then, were to collapse completely, all Spain's enormous sacrifices and all her ideas about her post-war position would fall. So strong is the financial and commercial interest of Germany in Spain, and such is the exceptional position which Spain has maintained as a neutral and would hold geographically for the advantage of Germany after the war, that it was believed the use that Germany would make of her afterward and the effect it would have in stimulating the affairs of the country, would be of great benefit to her. This view, people were inclined in many cases to disregard the point that it might not be advantageous to the country—as had been proved in other cases—that it should become more and more deeply involved with Germany. The main point for the moment was that the Spanish idea was collapsing and that Spanish policy, pursued at an enormous loss, had gone wrong.

The Germanophile newspapers found themselves in great difficulty, and to the best of their ability devoted themselves to trying, but ineffectually, to explain the situation away. Their first effort lay in the direction of endeavoring to show that Germany for long past had been in virtual agreement with President Wilson, and they now devote themselves to suggestions that Germany will at this crisis gain substantial support from him. The hint has indeed been made in these ingenious organs that President Wilson might find it right for the satisfaction of his own humane instincts and for the benefit of future generations to abandon the Allies and pursue a straight course of his own for the speedy termination of the war! It is significant how newspapers of all kinds are now devoting themselves most assiduously to a full description of the President and all his works, thoughts and ideas. Sober journals of the strongest monarchical feeling, that have made it their business to say as little as possible of democracies and republics, now come out with columns about the life of the chief of the American people.

The democratic newspapers, of course, do not hide their satisfaction at the turn events have taken. El Liberal says, "Whatever may be the fate of the proposed armistice, peace advances at a quickened pace as the total defeat of the imperial armies, overthrown by the armies of liberty, goes on. It is an admirable prologue of victory, and a hymn of glory and gratitude should be composed in honor of the men who are obtaining it, the defenders of the liberty and the progress of the world." El Sol says, "There can only be one peace, that

which guarantees the triumph of right and justice as the armies of France and the ideas of President Wilson deserve to triumph." The Republican organ, El Pais, says, "Let us salute the triumph of democracy! Let us salute it with a cheer for the re-birth of Belgium and the oppressed nations, and let us acclaim Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Wilson!" El Imparcial observes, "Virtually peace has been concluded by German submission, and the voice of President Wilson which is heard today is the Fiat lux of a second humanity. In future the word peace will have a new meaning which will be for always 'Right, equality and justice.'"

In the meantime, it is interesting to observe Spain's new interest in the scheme for the League of Nations. Hitherto the idea has come in for very scant attention in Spain, and there have been few ideas of Spanish participation. It has been chiefly regarded as an abstract idea of a somewhat chimerical kind. It has been repeatedly stated over and over again by public men in their speeches that wars and armaments must inevitably continue and that they must be greater after the present war than before. Spain has held that belief, and it has been voiced more than once by the King himself. This being so, there has been continual agitation among different sections for the strengthening of the Spanish Army and navy, and that is the general policy that has been pursued for some time past.

But now, suddenly, Spain begins to perceive that there may be a more practical end to this scheme for a League of Nations than she had dreamed of, and the following comments in such an important newspaper as El Diario Universal are typical: "In our opinion we ought for the future to give our adhesion to the project for a League of Nations, such as the Allies are attached to, even now in the midst of war. United to them in spirit ever since the outbreak of the war, we are also bound to some of them by international bonds which correspond to our mutual interests. We are imbued with the same humanitarian and democratic ideals, in contradistinction to those of autocracy and militarism, which have forever been vanquished. Let us therefore make haste to secure admission to this league, which stands for the triumph of right, justice, liberty and democracy, for such ideals are in consonance with our national spirit and that of the times. All our interests, both at home and abroad, dictate such a course to us."

## SCOTS OPPOSE STATE LIQUOR PURCHASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Meetings in support of prohibition were held in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, recently in connection with the diamond jubilee of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association.

A letter was read from Lord Rowan, the president, who was unable to attend, in which he said that the future was with the advocates of prohibition if they kept clear of the entanglement and obstruction of state ownership and public interest in the doomed traffic.

Mr. A. Elliot Tickle, chairman of the meeting, in presiding at the business meeting, said that so far as Scotland was concerned they wanted to make it clear to the government that no hindrance must be placed, by any scheme of state purchase or otherwise, in the way of the free operation of the Temperance Act.

A resolution opposing state purchase of the liquor traffic was then passed. In the afternoon a special conference was held under the presidency of Sir J. M. McCallum, M. P., at which addresses were given on "The Temperance (Scotland) Act and How to Make the Most of Its Potentialities in 1920." The chairman stated that the annual profits of the war of the brewers and distillers had increased under £2,000,000 to nearly £7,000,000. Among the other speakers, some of whom spoke of the experience of the United States and Canada with regard to prohibition, were the Rev. James Barr, D. D., Dr. W. E. Johnson, Ohio, U. S. A., and Lieut.-Col. C. Seymour Bullock, Canada.

At the evening meeting, which was largely attended, the principal speakers were Mr. Walter Runciman, M. P., Mr. Leif Jones, M. P., Mrs. J. Barnett Smith (Anne S. Swan), and Lieut.-Col. C. S. Bullock of the Canadian Forces.

Mr. Runciman said that Scotland should now be able to decide for herself how the liquor trade should be organized and distributed within her own border. He considered it to be a shame that they had not already followed the example of America and Canada. He was convinced that if there were any weakenings in the temperance forces the Temperance (Scotland) Act of 1920 would be tampered with. The only sustaining force of that act was to be found in the public opinion of Scotland. If they rested on their oars the act would share the fate of some other measures passed before the war. Their views on this question should not be allowed to cool during the interval between now and 1920. He objected to there being a shortage of coal in the homes in the winter while there was a waste of fuel on a trade that never did any man any good.

Mr. Leif Jones referred to speeches on the liquor trade made by Mr. Lloyd George, and said that if his words meant anything they meant that the liquor traffic should be prohibited during the war. Statesmen were judged by their deeds and not by their words in the long run. Either Mr. Lloyd George should not have made these speeches or, having made them, he should have turned his brave words into brave deeds when he became Prime Minister.

Resolutions were passed against state ownership of the drink traffic and in favor of prohibition during the war and the period of demobilization.

## ENEMY PROPAGANDA BEFORE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In a series of remarkable studies of German religious periodicals, Prof. Theodore Graebner, of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, has laid bare the poison of Prussianism that was being distilled steadily for years before the great war, in these journals which served as the mouthpieces of autocracy. Professor Graebner was invited by the United States Treasury Department to undertake the work and the results were used to advantage in communities where German blood predominated, in the fourth Liberty Loan drive. He is professor of homiletics at the seminary and one of the best known of the American Lutheran church theologians.

When Professor Graebner accepted the invitation of the Treasury officials to aid in the work he decided to address those German-speaking communities where the people held the belief that Germany had been forced into war by enemies. From the beginning of the struggle, Professor Graebner had doubted the German sincerity. He obtained his material mostly from Germany's religious publications and in their own words arranged the incriminating record. From his files of press bulletins of the Society for Germanism in Foreign Lands, he has connected up the efforts of Pan-Germanism before the war with the efforts to introduce Pan-Germic ideas into this country after the war began. He explains that these bulletins were really news articles sent to German-language newspapers and German professors in the United States by mail. They contained articles intended to make for German solidarity, encourage German consciousness and promote German Kultur in general.

Many of the articles strongly urged the organization of German clubs to retain relations with the fatherland and most of them were full of assertions regarding the boasted superiority of all things German origin. One of the articles set forth the grievous sin of a South African branch of a Berlin institution that had been carrying on its correspondence in English and insisted that the German language be used. The offender was reminded that letters should not be addressed to "Germany" but to "Deutschland."

The religious weeklies searched by Professor Graebner for their Pan-German inclinations were the Christenbote, the Nachbar, and the Freimund. From one of these he brought to light the following amazing example of German religious pre-war editorial thought:

"Prussians have not only the right but also the patriotic duty to resist the rising tide of democracy. Prussia has in the German Empire the special calling to serve as the bulwark against democracy. She has the duty to serve as a barrier against the onslaught of democracy, and to strengthen the historic foundations upon which rests the German Empire which, by its very nature, cannot be democratic."

Professor Graebner made a visit to Germany in 1906 and his observations of all classes of peoples and their fanatical views of their superiority were the beginnings of his abhorrence of the empire. He calls attention to the fact that all of the German religious periodicals deal with the Zaubern affairs from the standpoint of the Pan-Germans. In each of the papers appeared editorials encouraging the government to stand firm in the face of widespread resentment of those who were inclined to be humane in the presence of the act of militaristic brutality.

An oft-repeated statement in these journals is, Alsace-Lorraine should never have been permitted a separate existence, even under Prussian rule, but should have been divided up among the ruling houses of Germany.

"After reading volumes of these papers," says the professor, "one's impression is strengthened that the militaristic clique includes more than a handful of monied officers. When one remembers that the clergy of the Evangelical State Church of Prussia constitutes a preferred class and is under superintendents appointed by the civil rulers, one is not surprised to find the reverend gentlemen supporting with great unanimity the last militaristic move before the war, a \$250,000,000 special assessment for army and navy increase. We find these popular religious magazines were constantly talking of the dreaded possibility of hostile invasions. The fear was instilled into the people. Every move of France and Russia was registered as evidence of hostility, the fatherland and over and over it was stated that the fatherland is in danger." So read the editorials in these papers written in support of the military budget. If one reads these weekly surveys of the political situation one is led to think that all Europe was ready to pounce upon the fatherland and crush it utterly.

"I find nowhere in these weeklies any favorable reference to the United States. The Mexican difficulties were interpreted as the link in the chain which the United States was said to be beginning to shake on Mexico. And then will be the South American's turn." There were sneers for President Wilson's "moral motives" in refusing to recognize Huerta, and the veiled threat was made that if Uncle Sam attempted to take over the Mexican trade, France, England and also Germany would have a few words to say about that. Then, again, "America is trying to ruin Germany's trade in petroleum." The shot fired at Roosevelt in Milwaukee and the Rosenthal murder in New York are referred to as what might be expected under a democratic form of government.

"A careful reading of these pre-war publications," added Professor Graebner, "has convinced me of the trustworthiness of Prince Lichnowsky's famous memorandum, in which the guilt of the world war is laid at the

door of Germany. After backing the imperialistic policy of Austria in the Balkans, which policy led to the murder of the Austrian Archduke and his apparent, Germany strengthened the hands of Austria in her extreme demands on Serbia, demands that inevitably led to the entrance of Russia and France into the war.

"There is no doubt in my mind that this war was prepared in advance by the military clique of Germany, aided by a clergy which failed to distinguish from the distractive elements of German Socialism, the tendency toward democratic government which had been gaining strength in recent years. Without such support of every reactionary force in Germany, the Militarist party and Pan-Germans would never have been able to control the policy of the nation."

## THE OLD BAILIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
"Good news from the front?" queried the lady from the farmhouse opposite, on seeing the post girl stop at the bailiff's cottage.

"Another field postcard. That makes three in two days," answered the old man, pride, inflexible pride, manifest-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
"Single-handed he controlled the vast Wiltshire farm stretching far away over the Down."

ing itself in voice, speech and gesture. "Our Bill's in the firing line again. I wouldn't have him nowhere else; 'listed when he was 17; had to follow his brother, there are no cowards in our family!"

The old bailiff looked round as though daring anyone to dispute him, but the origin of his last remark lay in a battle of words with the estate agent the previous day.

"Trying to get off, first one and then another, for this work and that, and then says one man is going to make no difference. That's not it," he said indignantly; "that has nothing to do with it, if the men at home aren't going to back up those at the front, we had better have our boys home again. Their sacrifice has all been for nothing. It's the country behind that has got to help to win the war, or what's the use of it all! Thank God there are no cowards in my family!"

And with this parting shot he retired into his little cottage.

"Yes, he certainly was doing his bit," reflected "the lady from furrin parts" living opposite.

Single-handed he controlled the vast Wiltshire farm stretching far away over the Down, that country where shepherds lead their sheep, and their dogs love the flocks.

Visits from the estate agent were rare and fleeting. And day by day the lady opposite watched the old man riding off, to visit the sheep and cattle on some upland pasture, or sometimes to drive a bargain with a farmer from some other district.

From far and wide to buy the famous Welsh breed of "sheeted" cattle, black save for the white "sheet" across their backs. At other times inspecting the ripening crops; attending to the wants and vagaries of the new-fangled motor plow, seemingly strangely out of place in that still country of wide spaces and great silences; arranging with a thrashing machine, inciting one man to try and do the work of four, his own example more inspiring than any words. Never-ending work, and yet time to feed and groom his horse himself, spend a spare half hour digging in the vegetable garden, attending to the pigs in the now half-deserted farmyard, milk some cows and see to the calves, issue instructions about the horses, and now the last straw—a dozen rabbits sent down by the estate agent.

"I am not going to look after the snotty things," grumbled the old bailiff, "he can just find some one else to mind them."

Nevertheless "the snotty things" seemed to thrive astonishingly, and each day added to their sleek appearance.

A hard worker all his life, yet never so hard as now, when in ordinary times he might have retired. A fine record—the very spirit of England, scorning and condemning anything deviating so much as a hair's breadth from his clear-cut conception of honesty.

"Play up, play up, and play the game"—that had been his motto in the days when he had been the hero of the village cricket ground, only a catch phrase, but it summed up his whole endeavor very adequately.

Yes; certainly it was no wonder there were no cowards in his family.

**FEDERAL OWNERSHIP FAVORED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The American Federation of Railroad Workers, who ended their conference in Boston last week, adopted a resolution unanimously favoring government ownership of steam roads of the United States.

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 481)

The Truth Shall Make You Free  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Permit me to offer my cordial approval of the editorial in The Christian Science Monitor today, entitled, "Bolshevism in America." Every word of this masterly article deserves to be read by every man of sound mind in the country.

May I have space to offer a few reflections concerning the same general topic?

At the present moment, the United States, taken collectively, stands on the threshold of the most momentous period in its history, and I believe that every citizen who gives earnest consideration to the questions of the hour must recognize that a grave crisis is impending in the political life of the nation.

The young college student receiving his first lessons in political economy, and reading the declaration of a famous statesman in a letter to his son, "My son, my son, you know not with what little wisdom this world is governed," is inclined to wonder and doubt, but as time passes and the student grows in knowledge and experience, and as his understanding deepens, his heart throbs in unison with that of the great Teacher who gave to the children of men these words of warning: "When the blind lead the blind."

In our day we see a vivid illustration of the statesman's declaration and are deeply impressed by the warning of the great Teacher when seeing our daily papers, where we read in large type, "Labor to Fight Cuts in Wages," "Gompers Says Labor Would Not Stand for Any Reduction in Wages," "Socialists Cheer Bolshevism—Drop Mask of Loyalty—Openly Espouse Rule Here," "Demand Labor Save Money, Unions Call for World-Wide Strike."

The great mass of the people, the uninitiated in the mystery of statecraft, and the policy guiding the professional agitators, are made to believe that certain labor leaders and professional agitators represent all wage earners. Such, however, is very far from the truth. The average labor leader and Socialist orator have proceeded on the theory of the South African chieftain, who, when asked to define right and wrong, said, "Right is when I take my enemy's cattle; wrong is when he takes mine." The application of a little elementary logic and common honesty ought to lead the labor leaders and Socialist orators many times to revise their arguments and change their position. So-called organized labor too often gets astride of a witch's broomstick with the hope of riding to glory like the old plantation Negro.

The blind and oftentimes ill-advised clamor for legislative action to cure all our industrial and social ills, expecting that the mere enactment of some new statute would in 24 hours turn our imperfect civilization upside down and create a Utopia, has proved its own falsity. The academic and namby doctrinaire is at one end of the social scale, with the hopeless fellow at the bottom conscious that something is wrong, but utterly incapable of formulating or translating his feelings into any substantial actuality. These two groups have united in a dismal chorus that capital has no conscience and money has no soul. Common experience has many times taught us that excited and unthinking labor can be frequently as inhuman as the class it condemns.

The great mass of thinking Americans desire sound business and stable political conditions. We can never have sound and stable conditions so long as class hatred and class antagonisms are created and fostered. The labor leaders and political agitators, on the one hand, together with the leaders of vast enterprise on the other, have in common a lesson to learn at the present moment. The lesson is one of plain honesty—individual and corporate; its final significance may be summed up in the

## LEFT-OVERS

After every family dinner there are nutritious bits of left-overs sufficient for another meal. Add a snappy relish—It's Economy!

## LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE  
A Wartime relish.

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INSIST ON THE GENUINE with trade mark "Beaded" on wrapper  
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AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, E. I.

remark of the pre-Revolutionary orator. "If we do not hang together, we will hang separately." In other words—a united effort along the lines of common honesty is the only thing that will insure civic, economic and industrial salvation.

The first requisite in the attempt to insure final success is an examination of the economic conscience of the employer and the employed. Such an examination guided by firm purpose of amendment must lead us into the plain open field of old-fashioned honesty, which always recognized the "quid pro quo"—otherwise expressed, "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and also that the master is entitled to honest service.

Organized labor is on trial today before the American people as it never was before, and it ought to remember that freedom without training and knowledge is anarchy. We can understand neither the past nor the future if we trust to our own unaided reason. The average labor unionist overlooks the fact that the great mass of wage earners are fundamentally consumers as well as producers.

(Signed) J. CALDER GORDON.  
Boston, Massachusetts, Nov. 21, 1918.

## OVERTIME FOR WOMEN ON LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Agricultural Wages Board has recently made orders fixing minimum and overtime rates for female workers for the whole of England and Wales. These orders provide for a uniform flat rate of 5d. an hour for women of 18 and over, and for scales of rates for girls ranging from 2½d. an hour to girls under 14, and rising by yearly increments of ½d. an hour to the full minimum for women, in all the counties except Cumberland, Westmoreland, the Furness District of Lancashire, and Yorkshire, in which cases the rates at each age group are 1d. an hour higher. Provision is made for a reduction of ½d. an hour on the rates specified, during the first three months of a woman's or girl's employment in agriculture. Special provision is also made with regard to workers employed on weekly contracts in Northumberland.

## LABOR CANDIDATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Organized labor in Regina has decided to enter two aldermanic candidates at the forthcoming municipal elections, and Charles Gardner, an official of the Postal Clerks Association, and J. W. Smith-Eddy, of the Bricklayers Union, have been selected. There is already one labor alderman on the council with still a year of his term to run, and another alderman with a year to serve, who, whilst not officially elected on a labor ticket, is regarded as a semi-official labor representative.

## BRITAIN DAY IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A Great Britain Day celebration is being arranged in Boston for Saturday, Dec. 7. The purpose of the celebration will be to commemorate the part which Great Britain played in the winning of the world war. Similar plans are being made also in many other United States cities. An effort is to be made to secure, for the Boston celebration, the crew of one of the British war vessels which participated in the famous battle of Jutland. On Sunday, Dec. 8, tribute will be paid to Great Britain in many Greater Boston churches.

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If your regular dealer cannot supply you, write to us for a complete repair outfit and receipt of 25c and your merchant's name.  
**To Dealers:** EVERLOK HOUSEHOLD PATCH is a most attractive (2-color) display box. One dozen to the box—and 1½ dozen to the box. With each 3 dozen order a complete window display will be furnished free. EVERLOK Household Patch is handled by most jobbers. If, however, you can not secure it from your jobber, send us his name and we will send you a sample. Manufactured by Everlok Sales Company, Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

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## CURBING ABUSE OF HAT CHECKING

Patrons of Restaurants in New York Ask Why Restriction Is Not Placed on the System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Now that District Attorney Swann is making an effort, through an ordinance at present resting in aldermanic committee, to curb the activities of theater ticket speculators, patrons of public restaurants are asking why something should not be done to restrict, if not entirely to do away with, the abuse of the hat check system.

The average New Yorker consents without protest to the abuse of this system. When he enters a restaurant, he passes his hat and coat over to the girl or man in charge of the cloak room. When he enters a theater, he hears the cry, "Check your coat," called in his ear, often with a peremptory intonation.

Now and then the visitor unfamiliar with New York ways fails to comply with the hat-checking invitation. Once in a while he comes to grief for overlooking the privilege extended to him, extended always for a price. The such visitor recently refused to surrender his hat and coat, upon which it was taken from him by force, accompanied by insulting language. He complained to the district attorney, who wrote a letter about it to the manager of the restaurant whose hat check attendant had worked so hard to please their customers.

Restaurant patrons who, for a long time, have protested against the injustice of the tipping system, ask now why something more than the mere writing of a letter cannot be done to wipe out the autocracy of the hat-checking game. They recall the almost fabulous sums of money for which public report has said some of the more lucrative hat-checking privileges have been sold. And they want to know whether making the world safe against autocracy, like charity, does not begin at home.

## KING ALBERT CONGRATULATED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Congratulations on King Albert's return to Brussels have been sent by President Wilson as follows: "At the moment that you reenter Brussels at the head of your victorious army, may I not express the great joy that it gives to me and to the American people to hail your final triumph in this war, which has cost your nation so much suffering, but from which it will arise in new strength to a higher destiny."

Sale at Public Auction  
to the  
Highest Bidder, of the Coal and Asphalt Deposits, Leased and Unleased, in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Oklahoma,  
by the  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

There will be offered at public auction to the highest bidder at McAlester, Oklahoma, on December 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1918, the coal and asphalt deposits, leased and unleased, underlying the surface of 441,107 acres of the segregated mineral land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Oklahoma. Three hundred and eighty-nine unleased tracts aggregating 38,278 acres will first be offered for sale, and 128 leased tracts containing 112,831 acres. The coal is bituminous and semi-bituminous, mainly of low volatile bunkum coal for steamship use, high grade domestic coal, railroad steam coal, high grade black-burn coal, and coking coal, seams averaging 4 to 15 feet thick, with an average dip of from 10 to 45 degrees outcropping at the surface and extending to a vertical depth below the surface estimated to be 2,300 feet at the deepest part of the basin. Practically all of the tracts offered are located near cities, towns and railroads, many being crossed by railroads, making them easily accessible and attractive for mining purposes. The surface is already sold, only the coal and asphalt minerals will be offered for sale. Bids for the leased tracts must be accompanied by cash or check for the amount of the minimum bid, and by a check for the amount of the balance of the bid, payable to the order of the United States Treasury, in full payment of such purchase price, made and paid at once, when the successful bidder has been selected. No bids for fractional parts considered. No bids for less than advertised minimum price. Bids may be made in person, by mail or by authorized agent. Twenty per cent of each separate bid must be accompanied by bank draft or certified check, payable to the order of the United States Treasury, in full payment of such purchase price, made and paid at once, when the successful bidder has been selected. 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## KING'S ADDRESS TO BRUSSELS DEPUTIES

Belgian Monarch Pays Tribute to Allied Armies in Speech in Parliament After a Formal Entry Into the City

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Sunday)—In his speech from the throne delivered in the Chamber of Deputies subsequent to his entry into Brussels on Friday morning, King Albert paid tribute to the Belgian and allied armies. Gen. Sir Herbert Plumer and Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Birdwood were present.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—King Albert entered Brussels this morning at 10.30 o'clock. He was accompanied by Queen Elizabeth, Princess Leopold and Charles, and Princess Marie-Joe.

The royal party entered at the Porte de Flandres and proceeded to the Place de la Nation, receiving a tremendous ovation along the streets. Entering the Parliament House, King Albert and his family listened to an address of welcome. Then followed a review of allied troops which formed a line ten miles long.

Flowers were thrown in the path of King Albert as the procession made its way along boulevards lined for miles with dense throngs.

King Albert and his two sons were on horseback. The Crown Prince was on his right and was dressed in khaki, while his younger brother was dressed in the uniform of a midshipman.

The city wore a gala aspect.

## Homage for Belgium

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The entry of King Albert into Brussels was the occasion of a great tribute to Belgium and her sovereigns by M. Paul Deschanel in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Pichon associating the government with the homage, all the deputies rising and cheering.

## Red Cross in Brussels

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American Red Cross headquarters were established in Brussels immediately after the departure of the Germans, by Maj. John van Schaick of Washington, commissioner, and J. W. Lee of New York, deputy commissioner for Belgium, a cable message to national headquarters here announces. These two representatives of the Red Cross were the first Americans to enter the city.

## The Maharaja's Tribute

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Nov. 19)—Maharaja of Patiala has sent a congratulatory telegram on "the glorious victory" to Mr. Lloyd George, adding: "Your marvelous diplomacy and brilliant statesmanship justly entitle you to a foremost place among men who guide the destinies of the world. The British Empire and the world at large owe you a deep debt of gratitude. We have saved the world from disaster and misery."

## Proposed Triumphant Review

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Saturday)—Several papers speak of the government's intention to invite the heads of the states who fought by the side of France in the cause of justice to attend a grand review and march of the allied troops through the Arc de Triomphe. Le Matin enumerates the sovereigns and heads of states to be present at the ceremony and includes President Wilson and the Emperor of Japan.

## King's Visit to Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—Great preparations are being made for the visit of King George to Paris this week. President Poincaré and members of the French Government will meet the King at the station and drive in a procession to the foreign office at the Quai d'Orsay, where suites of rooms are reserved for the royal party.

## Strasbourg Prepares for Entry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Saturday)—Strasbourg is preparing for the French troops' entry on Monday. President Poincaré, M. Clemenceau, and a parliamentary delegation will visit Strasbourg on Dec. 8.

Americans Cross German Frontier WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION—On Saturday the German frontier was crossed at several places by American signal corps units and ambulance workers. Short trips were made to Rhenish Prussia where, it is reported, the inhabitants showed the Americans every consideration.

## British Troops Reach Frontier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a statement issued tonight says: "We have reached the German frontier north of the Duchy of Luxembourg. Our line now runs from the frontier south of Behm, and including Grand Mesnil, Bommel, Hoy and to the east of Avesnes."

Americans in Luxembourg LUXEMBOURG, (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—Major-Generals Dickman, Hines and Preston Brown and Brigadier-General Parker were received by the Grand Duchess

of Luxembourg with the American Commander-in-Chief. One of her sisters, Princess Charlotte, assisted her in receiving the Americans, with whom she chatted for 15 or 20 minutes.

## Time of Peace Negotiations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Sunday)—Echo de Paris has information from a reliable quarter that preliminary peace negotiations will only begin with the new year.

## Allied Armies Advance

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's report on the movements of the British army of occupation, issued tonight, says:

"The march toward the German frontier is proceeding satisfactorily. Advanced troops of the fourth army have crossed the Ourthe River south of Bommel, and are pushing forward to the east."

The number of guns left behind by the retreating enemy now in our hands exceeds 600. A number of airplanes and quantities of rolling stock have also passed into our possession."

PARIS, France (Friday)—Progress by the French army of occupation in Alsace and Lorraine was reported in the official statement issued by the War Office tonight. The statement reads:

"The occupation of successive delivered localities in Lorraine and Alsace continued today amid the magnificent enthusiasm of the people. Colmar was solemnly entered by General de Castelnau, who was greeted by the acclamations of the whole population, which gave evidence in most touching particulars of its attachment to France."

"From the Moselle as far south as the Vosges the line reached today comprised Thionville, Bouzonville, Wolcklingen, Sarreguemines and Bitch."

"In Alsace our advance guards have reached Reipertswiller, Roerach, Daendorf, Gendertheim, and Genderheim, after having entered Ingelimer, Rouxviller and Brumath, where they had a touching reception."

"The flag of the twentieth colonial regiment, which was buried at Villers-sur-Semoir in 1914, has been recovered and returned with military honors to the colonial army by the two hundred and fourth regiment of infantry."

## French Advance Continues

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The War Office tonight issued the following statement:

"We have advanced through Belgium to Luxembourg."

"Our cavalry has reached the eastern frontier of Luxembourg. In Lorraine an enthusiastic reception was accorded the French troops."

## INTERNATIONAL RALLY IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—Governor Whitman of New York and Governor Cox of Ohio were the chief speakers at a great international rally under the auspices of the Empire Club. Referring to the war, Governor Whitman said: "Though our men were not with you, our hearts were with you from the first. Do not think we did not chafe under neutrality."

"The spontaneity with which you adjusted your financial, industrial and human conditions," he continued, "gave cheer to every freedom-loving country. The world has been made safe for democracy. Democracy now must be made safe for the world. Let us have an honest and sane government."

"If private capital cannot control the development of natural resources, then the government should take over this control. We no longer ask, 'Is it Socialism?' but, 'Is it right?' Speaking of the liquor traffic, he said, 'I congratulate you on the stand you took. I believe your cause will win throughout the states. Our greatest days are the days before us. We have conquered more than the Kaiser. We have conquered prejudice and misunderstanding.'"

Governor Cox said: "I stand in awe when I realize how much you have suffered and how little we have. We Canadians and Americans must live in comradeship, each loyal to his individual government, as long as time shall last."

During their stay the distinguished statesmen will be the guests of Government House.

## AUSTRALIAN LOYALTY TO BRITISH THRONE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Tuesday)—Mr. Watt, acting Prime Minister, speaking in the House of Representatives, expressed Australia's appreciation of and loyalty to the British sovereign. Having pointed to the overthrow of the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties which, he said, had beheaded despotism and destroyed militarism, Mr. Watt declared it was in a spirit of great thankfulness that the Australian Parliament pledged unflinching loyalty to King George and all he stood for.

Our British throne symbolized popular liberty, he continued. While we are proud of being Australians, we are especially proud of being Britishers, proud of partnership in an empire which entails such advantages to us, and so much safety, because under the kindly system justice rules, charity prevails, and weaker people are not subjected."

Mr. Watt went on to pay tribute to the "great civic leaders who had designed and built and preserved the grand alliance that had effected the overthrow of Germany," and referred to Mr. Lloyd George as the leading figure in the British Empire and as a man who had stood steadfast in the storm.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Speight, Ltd., London

## King Albert

King of the Belgians, who on Friday made ceremonial entry into Brussels.

## BOLSHEVIKI ARREST GERMAN CONSULS

Moscow Government Refuses Connection With Representatives of New German Régime—Brest Treaty Declared Null

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A report from Berlin states that the government's central commission has decided to declare the supplementary Brest-Litovsk treaties null and void and has requested the governments of the Central Powers to conclude a new peace on a juster basis and prepare a union of Central and Eastern Europe on a Bolshevik foundation. A further Berlin report states that the Red Guards and German war prisoners have occupied the German consulates general at Petrograd and Moscow, arresting the staffs, and when the Berlin Government pointed out that all consulates had placed themselves at its disposal, the Moscow government replied that it refused any connection with representatives of the new German governments, as well as those of the Hohenzollerns.

Indignation at Kaiser

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Le Matin declares that it is quite evident that the Kaiser has not abdicated, and no formal act of abdication has been published. The paper expresses indignation at an entertainment offered the Kaiser by Dutch aviators. "The assassin and murderer of women and children should be handed over," it says.

Emperor's Archives Opened

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A report from Berlin mentions a meeting at the Foreign Office of employers and employees in industry, agriculture and commerce, to discuss future cooperation with German financial circles.

Red Cross in Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A dispatch from Vienna reports the opening of secret archives of the Emperor's Cabinet and foreign ministers to clear up the question of responsibility for the war.

Try Both!

TECO Pancake Flour

TECO Buckwheat Flour

PERHAPS you prefer the old-fashioned buckwheat flour. Or may be you'd rather have "pancakes."

The way you can best determine this little matter for yourself is to try both kinds.

Teco Pancake Flour contains wheat together with a combination of other grains.

Teco Buckwheat Flour has the real buckwheat flavor.

Both are conservation foods. And as for their winning taste, remember

The Buttermilk Does it!

(it's in the flour)

Send for Mrs. Ida C. Bailey Allen's Recipe Book. It's FREE.

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A message from Berlin announces the arrival of a British Red Cross representative, while the Vorwärts contains a communication to the British war prisoners in Germany signed, British Red Cross.

Tzecho-Hungarian Relations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ZÜRICH, Switzerland (Sunday)—The Tzechs are mobilizing against Hungary, according to dispatches received here today from Vienna.

Tzechs are already on Hungarian territory and are threatening Vienna.

Crown Princess' Appeal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A report from Berlin states that the Crown Princess has expressed a hope that the German nation would not refuse the royal family's permission to remain in Germany, whereupon the Soldier's Council furnished the necessary guard.

German Socialists' Congratulated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Independent Labor Party's National Council passed a resolution expressing a desire to congratulate German Social Democracy upon the brilliant and almost bloodless revolution they have achieved, by which the power of the militarist and capitalist class has been overthrown and a socialist government established.

The resolution welcomes the agreement between the two sections of the German Socialist movement and expresses a hope and belief that the Socialist Government of the German Republic will justify democracy's claim to the control of political power, and that this government, supported by the German people, will secure the country's political and economic reorganization on Socialist lines, and stimulate the Socialist movement in all countries to continue its historic mission for the conquest of political and economic control by democracy.

Von Mackensen Arrives

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A dispatch from Berlin announces Field Marshal von Mackensen's arrival with his staff, also that of the economic committee from Bucharest.

German Appeal to Sweden

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Saturday)—Herr Ebert and Herr Haase have telegraphed to the Swedish Socialist committee on the German Government's behalf, protesting that Germany's aim is a just peace and recon-

ciliation, and if the peace dictated to Germany proves destructive, it will destroy all basis of such development.

Trade Restrictions Removed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German Government has notified the Swiss Federal Council of the abolition of the bureau regulating the German-Swiss commercial intercourse and of the goods traffic restrictions.

Extremists Want Republic

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Saturday)—A meeting of the extreme Socialists at Stockholm adopted a resolution demanding a republic and a single chamber system.

Friends for the Kaiser

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Saturday)—The pro-German press is sowing distrust of the allied aims, accusing the French particularly of designs upon German territory on the Rhine's left bank. They also evoke sympathy for the Kaiser and protest against any attempt to secure his extradition.

North German Republic Reported

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A dispatch from Copenhagen today says that Oldenburg, East Friesland, Bremen, Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein are included in a separate republic which has been formed with Hamburg as its capital.

Soviet's Proclamation

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—The Berlin Workmen's and Soldiers' Council has issued a proclamation in which control of the entire country is claimed provisionally for the purpose of suppressing counter-revolutionary attempts.

Dissensions in Austria

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The Vorwärts learns from Vienna that the National Assembly declared for a German-Austrian republic, are initiating a campaign against the republic, and in Tyrol are joining the non-Socialists in deposing the Vienna Government's authority to speak for the whole of Austria. The object of the opposition is to preserve Southern Tyrol for the German people, the only means of doing so being that of an independent Tyrol.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England (Thursday)—At a dinner given by Mr. Venizelos to the retiring Minister of Greece, Mr. Genadiou, Lord Robert Cecil made the following speech:

"I ask for an expression of gratitude and admiration for Mr. Venizelos. Among many outstanding names in this war, there is not another man, outside our country, whom we admired and revered as Mr. Venizelos. He is not a fair-weather friend of this country. From the beginning of this war, Mr. Venizelos never hesitated on which side he would stand, and has been a firm friend through the darkest days. When asked whether he had any doubt as to the result of the war, Mr. Venizelos said he had never the slightest doubt from the moment that England drew her sword. That was a great tribute to this country, and I am glad to give it publicly."

"Mr. Venizelos represented what was best in his country. Between Greece and our country there have ever been great bonds of sympathy and friendship. But we have also much that is in common in the two peoples. We are both peoples who live by the sea and we have both been regarded by our enemies as shopkeepers who, however, fought pretty well. And above all, we are nations who worship freedom, for which we drew our sword in this struggle so triumphantly closing."

"In this struggle no man outside this country is more venerated and admired than Mr. Venizelos."

Mr. Venizelos in reply said that it is true that he never doubted what the issue of this war would be. He had told King Constantine that from the moment England came into the war its fate was sealed. In a humorous vein he said to the King that England will combine all nations of the world to beat Germany, and if these are beaten by Germany, England will make a new world to beat Germany. He said to his fellow countrymen that he would not hesitate an instant to join the destiny of his country to those of the great democracies of the West. His policy was at the same time idealistic and practical.

Concluding, Mr. Venizelos thanked Lord Robert Cecil for having accepted the invitation.

NORTHERN TROOPS IN CHINA WITHDRAWN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING, China (Wednesday)—A mandate has been issued recalling northern troops from the front, an action which appears to have been taken after an agreement had been arrived at with southern leaders.

Established a Century

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street near West Boston

## Hats New Fur Hats and Fur Trimmed Hats

including a complete assortment of the newest medium close-fitting, and some large models of all the wanted fashionable furs. Some combined with metal brocades, French velvets, and a good assortment of all fur models. Some with French flowers, or smart French feather ornaments. Prices 25.00 to 250.00.

Flower trimmed Beaver Hats.....25.00 to 50.00  
Sable trimmed French Velvet Hats.....50.00 to 125.00  
Seal and Metal Brocade Dress Hats.....25.00 to 75.00  
Seal and Satin Antique Dress Hats.....25.00 to 75.00  
Seal and French Velvet Dress Hats.....25.00 to 75.00  
Mole and Metal Brocade Dress Hats.....25.00 to 75.00  
Mole and Satin Antique Dress Hats.....25.00 to 75.00  
Kolinsky and Metal Brocade Dress Hats.....25.00 to 75.00  
New and Semi-Dress Hats at.....15.00

## Mark Down

## Georgette Waists

About three hundred in all, originally made to sell at

7.50, 10.50, 11.50, 12.50

All at one price

5.75

Georgette Hand Embroidered Waists, 5.75  
Beautiful models elaborately embroidered in harmonizing tones or contrasting shades. Value 10.50 to 12.50.

Georgette Hand Beaded Waists, 5.75  
Some with touches of beading, others with exquisite beaded motifs. Value 12.50.

Georgette Waists, blouse, gray, white, flesh, 5.75  
Some of the most desirable models of the entire season in heavy quality Georgette. Values 10.50 and 12.50.

Georgette Waists, taupe and navy, 5.75  
Showing exquisite silk and bead embroidery, button trimmings. Value 12.50.

GREAT VALUES. Splendid Waists—the entire lot will be Sale Today marked down and placed on sale

## 40 New Tricolette Dresses

## 27 New Georgette Dresses

Values 55.00, 65.00, 75.00

39.50

Every dress new—Every dress on sale today for the first time—The Tricolettes are the exceptionally stylish straight-line dresses. The Georgettes beautifully beaded and embroidered.

Chandler & Co. hardly thought such bargains in dresses were to be obtained now, especially in Tricolette, which, as every woman knows, is the last thing in dresses. Paris is featuring this fabric, and the indications are that it will be in even greater demand the coming spring.

## Furs Annual Winter Sale

The finest of furs at nearly one-third less than present season prices. Chandler & Co.'s stock of these fine fur sets and coats is one of the largest they have ever carried. Styles absolutely correct for the winter of 1919.

Muskrat Coat, large Hudson seal collar, 29 in. 95.00  
Muskrat Coat, shawl collar and cuffs of nutria, 45 in. 185.00  
Raccoon Coat, deep shawl collar, 46 in. 245.00  
Raccoon Coat, shawl collar, 36 in. 195.00  
Leonard Coat, collar, deep border and cuffs of Hudson seal, 18 in. 550.00  
Natural Squirrel Coat, deep shawl collar, belted model, 38 in. 325.00  
Mole Coat, deep shawl collar and cuffs of marten, belted, 44 in. 595.00  
Hudson Seal Coat, deep shawl collar of sable squirrel, 35 in. 345.00  
Nutria Coat, large shawl collar, patch pockets, belted, 46 in. 275.00  
Hudson Seal Coat, belted model, shawl collar. 245.00

## Even Better Values in Coats

37.50 and 45.00

100 NEW COATS—velours, silverstone, crystal—all representing special values and all in our best models. Full lined; many belted styles included. 37.50

85 NEW COATS—including silverstones, fleeces, pompons and suede velours, excellently tailored. Beautiful styles and richly lined. Both belted and loose models included. 45.00

## Negligees, Kimonos, Bath Robes

Values 5.00, 6.95 to 13.00

3.50 to 10.00

Blanket Bath Robes—An assortment of colors, values 5.00 to 6.50

Blanket Bath Robes—Unusually fine qualities, values 10.00 to 12.50

56 Quilted Japanese Silk Robes—Embroidered full length, value 12.95

Crepe de Chine Negligees—Gracefully draped models—light shades, value 10.00

Pullman Robes—Indian silk, tailored, Copen and navy, value 8.35

Taffeta House Coats—Deep fringe, value 13.00

Half A Thousand at 10% Off  
Quilted Silk Vests and Jackets from Japan  
Formerly Now  
Quilted Silk Vests 1.25 1.12  
Quilted Silk Vests 2.00 1.80  
Quilted Silk Jackets 2.50 2.25  
Quilted Silk Jackets 3.95 3.55



## RED FLAG ORDER STIRS SOCIALISTS

Radical Element in New York City Plans Protest Celebration, With Victor Berger a Speaker—Mooney Case a Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The temper of the radical Socialists in this city was not improved by the events of last week. Mayor Hylan's order forbidding the use of the red flag, the action of the proposed aldermanic ordinance of similar nature, the police searching the crowd entering a meeting in praise of the Russian Soviet and German Socialist governments, and the United States Supreme Court's adverse decision in the Mooney case, united to increase the activities of friends of the red flag.

On Monday night, what is described as a "protest and celebration meeting," will be held in Madison Square Garden. Victor Berger, Congressman-elect, whose radical remarks at a similar meeting in Chicago last week drew wide attention, is announced as the chief speaker. The meeting is arranged to celebrate the end of the war and, according to Socialist organs, "the establishment of Socialist republics in Germany, Austria and Russia, and to protest against the miscarriage of justice in the Mooney case." As a further protest in the Mooney case, local organized machinists are talking of a machinists' strike throughout the country.

The Socialists on Monday night will complicate matters by wearing blue, and carrying blue banners. Socialists at the Rand School of Social Science, where Scott Nearing lectures, are wearing red buttons fastened to bits of cardboard, telling of "the duty of internationalists to carry the red flag into all arrogant strongholds."

On Tuesday the aldermen will be faced with the problem of the red flag. The committee to which it was referred last week will report the proposed ordinance of Alderman William P. Kenneally, making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a \$25 fine or ten days in prison, or both, to carry or display the red flag.

Close observers of the situation with reference to the activities of the radical Socialists since the armistice was signed believe that the aldermen should study the possibilities of the ordinance carefully before adopting it. They claim that this ordinance, like Mayor Hylan's recent order against the use of the red flag, would be calculated, if passed, to inflame the very element which it aims to curb.

This seemed to be indicated when, a few days after the Mayor issued his order, the radical Socialists held a meeting and roundly denounced him as an autocrat. The speeches were the more outspoken because, before entering the hall, the crowd had been held up by the police and searched for concealed red flags.

About 200 appeared before the aldermanic committee to oppose the ordinance. Some said that the red flag represented socialism, and socialism was too big a force to be held down by such orders. They declared the red flag was the flag of universal brotherhood, and that to prohibit its use would provide the discontented element with a real grievance, more harmful than any amount of radical oratory. It was claimed that Socialists had a right to carry out their beliefs in an orderly way, and that to attempt to prevent this would result in disorder.

A representative of the Irish Progressive League said that if the carrying of the Irish flag was prevented, "there would be no peace in the streets of New York." Others insisted that whereas the American flag stood for America, the red flag stood for a brotherhood covering the whole world, and it was extolled as the flag from which Kaiserism received its final blow.

Proponents of the ordinance held that the red flag typifies nothing but anarchy and disorder. America was fighting the red flag in Russia and Siberia, and at home was fighting the "poor, unfortunate persons who have been poisoned by the agitators," in the words of Alderman Kenneally, who also asserted that no one should expect to live in America "under two flags."

As for what gave the final blow to Kaiserism, it was pointed out that it was not German Socialists. "It was the Kaiser's money," said the alderman, "that bought the Socialists in Russia, the money that bought Trotsky and Lenin and broke up Russia's armies."

## NEW FINANCIAL NEEDS OF CANADA

Conference of Premiers Learns of \$100,000,000 Requirements—Question Regarding Subsidies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In reply to a question of the Canadian Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, one of the ministers of the Crown stated that the conference of premiers with the dominion government, which was in session from last Tuesday to Friday afternoon, would be provocative of much benefit to the country. "The provincial premiers," he said, "would return to their homes fully primed with the demands of the present condition of affairs, and prepared to play their part in the great work of reconstruction which faced Canada."

While no formal resolutions were presented during the four days' conference, there was a wide exchange of ideas as to proper steps to be taken in the situation which had arisen owing to the sudden termination of the

war. One of the ministers present described the conference as "a getting together meeting." Amongst other matters brought to the notice of the provincial premiers was the statement that \$100,000,000 of additional revenue would have to be raised by the federal government next year to meet the cost of administration, interest on debt, pensions, demobilization expenses and other expenditures arising out of the war.

An important discussion took place in regard to highway construction, and Dominion aid to provincial government programs was foreshadowed. Other important matters deliberated upon were technical education, employment agencies, the housing of workmen, and the overlapping of taxation as between the provinces and the Dominion. In this connection the Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White, put forward a proposition for further consideration that the income tax might be handed over to the Dominion Government, the government at the same time relinquishing taxation on land and licenses generally.

The colonization scheme of the Hon. J. A. Calder and the Soldiers Settlement plan, which was explained by the Hon. Arthur Meighen, were also under discussion. No solution was arrived at in regard to the transfer to the western provinces of their natural resources already referred to at length by the Canadian Bureau. The western premiers contended that they should not be deprived of those subsidies which their provinces are at present receiving in lieu of their natural resources, basing their contention on the huge alienation of land which had taken place. Approximately 127,000,000 acres have been alienated from the three provinces, of which 31,000,000 have been granted to railway corporations. It is stated that the land sold by the railway companies reached a total of \$178,000,000, which, capitalized at 5 per cent, would mean a sum equal to \$9,000,000 per annum.

It is on these figures that the provinces contend they have a right to the continuance of their present subsidy, amounting for the three provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, to \$1,500,000 per annum. Eastern provinces, on their part, contend that if the western provinces are given their natural resources and also a subsidy in addition, the eastern provinces are entitled to subsidies amounting to \$5,000,000. The matter now rests in the hands of the Dominion Government. At one period of the conference proceedings, Sir Thomas White intimated that the government would be quite willing to hand over to the provinces any resources which they might desire to control.

## PADEREWSKI SAYS POLAND IS FREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—That the democratic constitution of the new Poland will assure "liberty and equity to every citizen without distinction as to race, religion or political opinion," and that "Roman Catholics, Protestants and Jews will all enjoy equal rights, as they will all fulfill equal duties," was declared by Ignace J. Paderewski of the Polish National Committee, just before he sailed on Saturday for England, on the Megantic, carrying a power of attorney to act for the Poles of the United States.

"Poland will be free, and so will her inhabitants, as in this majestic and mighty republic. At the present moment, however, Poland is still fighting for her liberty. There is no disorder in my mother country, but a state of war. There is no oppression of any kind, but self-defense."

## SOCIALIST PARTY AND BOLSHEVIKI

United States Organization Is in Sympathy With the Movement Announces National Official at the Chicago Headquarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—It has been said of the big Socialist meeting in the Chicago Coliseum, which has attracted national attention, that the American Socialist Party at that time came into the open for the Bolsheviki. This is by no means an accurate statement of the case. The American Socialist Party has stood in the open for the Bolsheviki for a number of months. Only heretofore its championing of Lenin and Trotsky has not attracted any particular attention. The Socialist Party organ at headquarters for some months printed long articles by Lenin. The party executive quite a while ago issued a statement in behalf of the Bolsheviki. "The American Socialist Party is heartily in sympathy with the Bolsheviki," it is not," asked a representative of The Christian Science Monitor of one of the party's national officials the day after the Coliseum mass meeting. "Absolutely," he replied. "It is a socialist government. We couldn't be anything else."

In the set of resolutions adopted by the Chicago mass meeting, which were largely drawn up in national headquarters, the demand for the withdrawal of American troops from Russia was about the newest thing. This, of course, was fresh because of the cessation of hostilities. The Jewish element in the Socialist Party is strong here. One of the speakers at the Coliseum meeting was Morris Backall, an editor of the Jewish Daily World, a local Jewish Socialist paper. He spoke for the Jewish federation in the Socialist Party.

## RETURN OF UNITED STATES TROOPS

Designation of Divisions Which Are to Be Among the First to Be Sent Home From Europe

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Demobilization of the American Expeditionary Forces, already in progress, will be hastened by the return at an early date of eight divisions of national guard and national army troops, eight regiments of coast artillery and two brigades of field artillery.

This announcement was made by General March, chief of staff, on receipt of dispatches from General Pershing. The divisions designated are: National guard, thirty-first, thirty-fourth, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth; national army, seventy-sixth, eighty-fourth, eighty-sixth and eighty-seventh; coast artillery regiments, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, seventy-third, seventy-fourth, and seventy-fifth; field artillery brigades, sixty-fifth and one hundred sixty-third.

Eighty-two aero squadrons, 17 construction companies and several special units now in England will be brought home as soon as transportation facilities are available.

The total American casualties to Nov. 11, when hostilities ceased, were 236,117, General March said. The number of Americans taken prisoner by the Germans—little more than 2000—is strikingly low in view of General March's announcement that a total, "in round numbers," of 40,000 Germans had been captured by

the Americans. The fact that the American armies have been moving forward since they entered the fighting accounts for the great difference. General March said the divisions designated by General Pershing for return were among those he could spare immediately. The order in which they will return has not been established, but the chief of staff pointed out that it would take considerable time to bring that number of men home. He also gave assurances that that announcement would be made so that adequate receptions could be planned.

Secretary Baker supplemented General March's outline of demobilization plans later by stating that General Pershing was reducing his army to a strength of 30 divisions and would further reduce it as conditions justify. At an average strength of 40,000 men to a division, which would cover all necessary auxiliary forces, this would mean that General Pershing would retain 1,200,000 in France from which the actual army of occupation and its reserves would be organized to provide against any possible emergency.

General March said he already had authorized General Pershing to send back railway artillery, army artillery, gas troops and tank corps units in addition to the divisional organizations. He disclosed that there are in France 13 American tank battalions equipped with the French light type of tank and four training companies equipped with the British heavy type. These are among the units which can be spared at an early date.

He added that the casualties among the American forces in Northern Russia were not severe, contrary to reports, and that encouraging accounts of the situation of the forces there had been received.

## AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO BRITISH HOSTS

United States Officers Praise British Achievement and Acknowledge Cordial Friendship

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—At the recent Australian and New Zealand Club luncheon Major-General Biddle said that the American troops would never forget their debt to the British Isles. When first they came over, they thought the country cramped, but they had learnt that size was not everything, and had found friends in the inhabitants.

The treatment of American soldiers in Great Britain had been wonderful. They were now rapidly leaving England, and it would not be long before they had left Europe, but they returned to America with a feeling of gratitude to Great Britain, and of pride in the fact that they all belonged to the Anglo-Saxon race.

Admiral Robinson, speaking for Admiral Sims, said that before the war, the American Navy was engaged on a large submarine program, and their undersea crafts were able to assist in dealing with the German U-boat menace.

At Harwich he had seen much of the British submarine work, and thought that the men on these craft had engaged in the most hazardous occupation of the war. Scouting, laying mines, getting information about the German fleet, running in and out of the German mine fields, such were their duties, and up to June, 25 British submarines had not returned. The United States had only been able to send 250 vessels to take a share in the war, but the cordial and friendly relations between the two navies had been remarkable. In the Grand Fleet they had been like one family, a fact which would never be forgotten.

## FALSE TESTIMONY USED, IT IS ALLEGED

Charge Made by Federal Labor Official That Manufactured Evidence Was Employed to Convict Thomas J. Mooney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—J. B. Densmore, director-general of employment in the United States Department of Labor, in an exhaustive report to William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, makes a most amazing series of charges and alleged revelations concerning the conduct of Charles M. Fickert, district attorney, and his associates, in the prosecution of Thomas J. Mooney and others charged with the perpetration of the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb outrage on July 22, 1916.

It is charged in the report that the district attorney used manufactured evidence to convict Mooney, the underlying motive being, according to the report, the desire of large financial interests to remove a radical labor agitator. These charges are based largely on transcripts of alleged conversations between Fickert and others said to have been secured by means of a dictaphone, which conversations, it is asserted, were overheard by two or three or more persons. Besides covering Fickert's record in connection with the bomb cases, the report goes extensively into the general conduct of the district attorney's office, charging extreme culpability and stating that "in the strictest and most literal meaning of the word, anarchy reigns in the office which is supposed to be dedicated to law and order."

Considering the attitude and program of the United States Government toward pressing social and industrial problems, together with the international bearing of the Mooney case, the report takes the ground that the alleged misconduct in the handling of the case removes it from the realm of local affairs to that of national concern, the report stating in this connection that the issue involved "in its true proportions, is an issue not unworthy to be ranked with the other great problems arising out of the war now being waged for the rights of man and the liberation of peoples."

In regard to the motive behind the alleged misconduct of the district attorney, the report says the basic motive underlying all the acts of the prosecution springs from the determination of certain employer interests in the city of San Francisco to conduct their various business enterprises upon the basis of the open shop.

The record of alleged conversations reproduced by the dictaphone, which conversations are given in the report, shows, according to the report, that

"Fickert and his associates have within the past month conspired to fabricate evidence with which to convict Mrs. Mooney, and that to do this they have attempted in the grossest manner to intimidate and blackmail a prospective woman witness."

Double Denial  
Statement by a Former Justice of California Supreme Court

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Fredrick W. Henshaw, former justice of the California Supreme Court, has issued a signed statement to the Associated Press denying charges that he received a bribe of \$40,000 in the will case of the James G. Fair estate and denying any connection with an alleged "frameup" in the Mooney and other prosecutions resulting from the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb explosion, as set forth in a report to the Secretary of Labor, John P. Densmore.

Judge Henshaw said, in part: "The charges against me in the report of Densmore as special investigator of the Department of Labor are twofold: First, that I joined with Fickert in a 'frameup' of Mooney. Second, that I was capable of doing this infamous thing, because I had corruptly taken a bribe of \$40,000 in the case mentioned. Mr. Fickert, from time to time consulted me, always at his own instance. I challenge the pointing out of one word, in all the Densmore report, which even remotely tends to connect me with any improper practice. The charge of bribery is utterly and unqualifiedly false."

Grand Jury to Investigate

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The county grand jury will, according to its foreman, William H. McCarthy, take up on Monday night an investigation of the charges made by John B. Densmore against District Attorney Charles M. Fickert and the conduct of his office. The district attorney will not conduct the proceedings before the grand jury. Densmore will be subpoenaed.

## SOLDIERS MAY MAN MOTOR MAIL TRUCKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The first step toward extensive use in the mail service of motor trucks built for the army, with discharged enlisted men as drivers, was taken on Saturday by the Postoffice Department. The War Department was asked to release seven trucks and four men for a 115-mile star route between Helper and Vernal, Utah, which now costs the government \$78,000 a year. By using army trucks and paying former soldier drivers \$4 a day, it is estimated the cost can be cut nearly in half.

Requests for 400 more trucks, with men to operate them, will follow shortly, and as the army demobilization proceeds, still larger numbers will be sought.

## WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD CONTINUES

Membership to Remain Intact and Mr. Baruch to Hold to Chairmanship Until Work of Board Is Finished, He Says

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Bernard M. Baruch will remain chairman of the War Industries Board until the President tells him the work of the board is finished. The membership of the board also will remain intact until that time. This was Mr. Baruch's answer to rumors that the board was planning to end its work immediately.

Certain divisions of the organization are closing up their work. The priorities division already has released a large number of its employees, and Judge Edwin B. Parker is planning to go away on a trip and a rest. The non-war construction section also has finished its work, and the head of this section expects to be gone from Washington within a week.

The conservation division and the facilities section have become more important since the signing of the armistice, and these, together with the price-fixing committee, the heads of a number of commodity sections—such as the steel committee and the cotton committee—will be among the last to disintegrate.

Alexander Legge, vice-chairman, and L. Summers, head of the War Industries Board organization in France, are still abroad. While Legge may return to America some time soon, the board will continue its organization in Europe to conduct negotiations with the allied nations concerning commodities needed from America in the reconstruction work.

The inter-allied "executives" or pools of tin and other commodities are still in effect, and there is no reason to believe that these will be dissolved for some time to come. America's obligations and privileges in connection with these pools are in the hands of the War Industries Board.

Mr. Baruch reiterated that the board does not legally come to an end until peace is proclaimed. Conference with a large number of the 42 main industries are still to be held and these will require several weeks for settlement.

## FOOD SENT TO DENMARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—In fulfillment of a promise to help feed Denmark, the United States has sent 100,000 tons of food to that country on a steamship of the Scandinavian-American Line which sailed from New York recently.

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## FRENCH SOCIALISTS' ANNUAL CONGRESS

M. Longuet Contents That Proposals for a Separate Peace With Austria Were Not Communicated to Lesser Allies

Previous articles upon this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Nov. 20, 21 and 22.

PARIS, France—In essence, and for its explanatory value, the statement and debate on peace proposals of the past, that took place in the middle of the proceedings at the French Socialist Congress, when M. Albert Thomas vigorously defended himself, was one of the most important features of the business transacted. It will be recalled that at the very outset of the congress, the members evinced their desire that a full and frank statement should be made concerning international policy and past procedure, and that the representatives of the party on the Foreign Affairs Committee should tell them what they could.

The subject was really opened on the afternoon before the main debate on the subject, M. Paul Faure, an ebullient Minoritaire, in the midst of a number of violent but not always logical criticisms of the Majoritaires, having made allusion to what he called the imperialistic tendencies of the Entente governments, tendencies which, he said, Scheidemann and the German Majority Socialists might invoke to claim extenuating circumstances before the Internationale. This brought M. Albert Thomas to his feet to explain his share in the government policy of the past, to which there had been frequent allusion. A deep hush at once fell upon the congress, and members strained forward to listen with the deepest attention to the words of the former Minister of Munitions.

M. Thomas said at the outset, concerning the Doumergue documents of which he became aware at the time of his expedition to Russia, that as soon as he had knowledge of them he wrote to the Premier to tell him that this treaty upset the ministerial solidarity toward which he had assisted, and that if it were maintained he should leave the government. A debate was thereupon set up in the Chamber, and a resolution carried in which all imperialistic policy was clearly rejected. Following upon this the Premier wrote to him to say that he might continue his collaboration with the government, because the Doumergue treaty was to be considered as non-existent. As to the Austrian peace proposals of which Prince Sixte de Parma was the mouthpiece, he said he only knew of them at the time that public attention was drawn to them. But because of the manner in which they were transmitted and because of the promise of secrecy which had been given in the name of the nation, he approved of the procedure of the head of the government in not having spoken of them to his colleagues. Then, as to the value of these proposals, contrary to the view of certain other Socialists, he believed that they did not offer any serious possibility of peace.

This brought up M. Jean Longuet, who said that he was one of those who held a different view, and declared that the proposals made on this occasion were rejected because the Alsace-Lorraine of 1790 had not been offered them, but merely that of 1870. M. Thomas objected that all this had been merely a matter of a conversation and had no official character, and the country was not concerned in any way. Then M. Cachin intervened, and said that to discuss these questions properly it was necessary to have the documents before them. For himself he believed that at that time Austria was somewhat disposed to make a separate peace, but that if England appeared disposed to make this separate peace with Austria, the French Government seemed to be opposed to it.

The congress felt now that it was going very deeply into matters of the first importance and all the previous levity was abandoned and members became ponderously serious. M. Mayeras said that that discussion and explanation would have to go on because they could not now vote without knowing everything; and as a report on foreign affairs was due next morning they had better wait for it. M. Albert Thomas appealed to the party not to judge the members who had taken their place in the government with the assent of the party, upon isolated facts, but upon their work as a whole. M. Paul Faure had the last word that afternoon, blaming the Entente for their intervention in Russia.

So on the following morning, when M. Pierre Renaudel was in the chair, M. Marcel Cachin, who is a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber, read a report on the subject. The reading lasted an hour and a half, and during the whole of this period he was listened to in the deepest silence by the other members of the assembly. With documents in hand, the deputy for the Seine set forth and commented upon the diplomatic events which marked last year, and especially the separate peace proposal of the Emperor Charles I. He remarked that this proposal might well appear inspired by a care for dynastic interests, and that on the other hand there was good reason to suspect the intentions of Austria whose government, in collusion with Germany, had tried to detach Russia from the Entente. He emphasized the fact that the preliminary conditions put forward by the Entente to any conversation, which naturally included the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, had been accepted in their main points by the negotiator, Prince Sixte de Bourbon Parma, and that on the other hand the military situation of the

Allies at that time seemed to justify on their part the demands which some of them had since come to regard as exaggerated. "Apart from this," said M. Cachin, "one should not lose sight of the fact that the most elementary fidelity to our engagements with Italy made it our duty to follow her in her refusal to converse with Austria, whose offers gave her no satisfaction of any kind. Such is the sense of the decision that was reached at the conference of St. Jean de Maurienne. But notwithstanding this first check, the pourparlers continued until November, 1917, the date upon which M. Clemenceau gave the lie in the circumstances of which you are aware to Count Czernin, when the latter pretended that the first peace overtures were made by France."

M. Cachin came to the conclusion that a possible peace had not been rejected by the Entente in 1917, but that the failure was due to the indefiniteness and the dubious character of the Austrian offers which varied according to the progress of events.

M. Albert Thomas followed in the same vein, and showed that the abandonment of conversations with the Emperor Charles could not be interpreted as a desire on the part of the allied governments to prolong the war; the question, however, was to know whether the Socialist Party itself by its divisions and the vagueness of its policy had not a heavy responsibility attaching to it for the hesitation which had been exhibited by those who led the country.

At the afternoon sitting, the citizen Mistrail now presiding, the Congress lapsed from the silent and studious mood in which it had listened to comrade Cachin telling them the secrets of foreign diplomacy and peace negotiations as they were known by the foreign affairs committee of the Chamber (and, by the way, Humanity was so much bent on telling the whole truth as thus revealed and in the way of plain but detailed report, that his next issue appeared with a blank censored column in the middle of the Cachin statement) and resumed its endeavor to obtain unity by the process of vituperation and the enumeration of long lists of points of hopeless disagreement.

M. Jean Longuet's first comment on the Cachin statement was that the peace proposals that had been discussed between the French, English and Italian governments had never been communicated to the other governments of the allied countries, especially Prince Lvoff and Kerensky. At no time, he said, had these conversations been used for the purpose of facilitating a general peace, and their rulers had only one object, and that was to obtain a separate peace with Austria so that they might overthrow Germany. Proof of the imperialism that was at work, he said, was found in the letter in which not merely the Alsace-Lorraine of 1870 but that of the Revolution was demanded.

M. Longuet, despite all his aggressiveness and his attacks on the Majority, proposed that an independence be declared directly on his friend M. Albert Thomas. Some have said that the reason for this is his knowledge, others that it is respect, and others again that it is fear. But now he turned against him. His friends and himself, said M. Longuet, had the task of defending the interests of the country against Albert Thomas and those who with him would sacrifice the existence of the French to assure the independence of certain nationalities. Immediately, there were loud protests from many parts of the hall, and M. Thomas cried out that it was monstrous that such ideas should be held. But Jean Longuet had started and was going on, and he said that Albert Thomas and his friends had only consulted little groups on the subject of Tzeho-Slovakia and Croatia, and declared that the majority of the little peoples incorporated in Austria-Hungary did not share their views.

It was then the turn of Albert Thomas to speak, but he announced that he would let his privilege pass by, since Longuet's words at last revealed how useless it was to appeal for unity. M. Renaudel went on to support the Blum proposition for referring the motions back to the Resolution Committee with a view to obtaining as much unity as possible, and said that the Minoritaires by their attitude, their votes and their writings had practiced the same policy as the Majoritaires whom they were now condemning, and he defied them to practice any other if they achieved Socialist control.

Minoritaire speakers followed, their burden being that first there must be a vote taken which would show that the majority was theirs, and then they would talk of unity. There was one striking incident. M. Mayeras, deputy for the Seine, expressed doubts as to the fidelity to socialistic ideals of some parts of Northern France. This brought to his feet again M. Lebas, the Mayor of Roubaix, who spoke with great emotion. Standing in the middle of the hall he reported the feelings of his compatriots still under the enemy's heel, who, having found an opportunity to gather to-

gether secretly, made known their thoughts to him. They believed that it was necessary that the Allies should achieve victory. They remained faithful to the Internationale, but they considered that it should only be reconstituted with sound elements, and they would never consent to meet those who had made themselves the slaves of German imperialism.

This discussion dragged on, and at last the congress became, tired of it and determined to have a vote, the propositions being on the one hand that of M. Blum that the resolutions committee should be set to work again to achieve unity, either partial or entire, and on the other that of M. Delphine who asked for an immediate vote on the motions concerning general policy. The Delphine proposal won, but only by a very narrow majority, its figures being 1474, against the 1449 of the Blum motion. The Minoritaires cheered because they had succeeded, but the Majoritaires cheered far more and for a much longer time because the Minoritaire majority which in the National Council only two months ago registered about 500, was here down to 251. This gave special interest to the remainder of the proceedings.

## SEAMEN'S CRUSADE AGAINST GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. GLASGOW, Scotland—Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, Merchant Seamen's League, recently addressed a meeting in St. Andrews Hall, Glasgow, in support of the seamen's crusade. Sir Thomas Dunlop, Bart., presided, and there was a large gathering. A small hostile element, however, having gained admittance to the hall, kept up an almost continuous series of interruptions. A number of the disturbers were ejected from the meeting, but in spite of all efforts the interruptions continued to the end of the meeting. The chairman read a message that had been dispatched to the King sending the loyal greetings of the meeting. In reply, the King expressed his gratitude for the invincible spirit that had animated British seamen in their determination to carry the flag to victory. Mr. Havelock Wilson, who was warmly received by the majority of the audience, said that his campaign was launched against influences imported from Germany which were useless to the British working man. The effects of the teachings of Karl Marx, he declared, were seen in the recent railway strike, which was engineered by the Bolsheviks. Ninety per cent of the working classes were Britons true to type. Class war manufactured in Germany, he pointed out, was no good to British workers, and he urged them to expel from their organizations the Bolsheviks and all their works. Labor he declared, would only come into power when it had become true to itself by purging itself of all foreign and anti-national influences, and when it was represented by typical British leaders.

If the people were to secure better conditions and a freer life, Mr. Havelock Wilson declared, they must shun the class-war doctrine. Unless labor adopted a national and not a class standpoint it would neither deserve nor come into power, for it would not be backed by public opinion, which, he reminded them, always prevailed in the long run in Great Britain.

## MAKING POTATO FLOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—The shortage of tonnage and the heavy demands upon it for transport of United States troops render it imperative to use our home food resources to the utmost extent. The Food Controller has accordingly made arrangements for the production of potato flour on an extensive scale. This is a new industry in Great Britain. The experiments conducted by the Ministry of Food they state have resulted very satisfactorily. The department already has a large quantity of machinery ready for installation, and is in a position to enter forthwith into arrangements for the setting up of factories. Mr. Clynes desires to intrust this business to private enterprise rather than to undertake what promises to be a continuing industry with the official staff of the Ministry of Food, and has been authorized by the treasury to afford generous facilities to persons who have suitable buildings for housing the plant, and the necessary enterprise for starting the factories. The Ministry of Food will supply the potatoes required, and will purchase the whole of the resulting flake on terms which will leave a reasonable margin of profit to the manufacturer, and also enable him to acquire the plant.

## RAILWAY ROMANCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Railways Extend Now Far North Over Zambesi and Have Provided Cogent Reason for South African Union

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The history of railway construction has a romance of its own; sometimes associated with the stupendous engineering feats that have carried the shining rails onward, sometimes with financial foresight and courage, and sometimes again with the most far-reaching political conceptions. In the annals of the South African railways all these romantic elements are combined.

No one can think otherwise who considers all that has been involved, whether in engineering, finance or politics, by the linking of the seaports, Capetown, Durban and Lourenco Marques to those inland centers of government and commerce, Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Johannesburg and Pretoria. The whole story is brought to mind by an historical survey of railway construction within the Union which has been published under the authority of the Minister of Mines, in the South African Journal of Industries.

As in many other official accounts, the romance is hidden under a somewhat bold exposition of dates, agreements and parliamentary acts. The reader's eye travels down these apparently uneventful pages until the following passage is reached: "The Free State railways continued to be operated by the Cape Government until the railway department was created as a result of the suspensions engendered by the Jameson raid at the end of 1895, the Orange Free State determined to assume control of the railway passing through its territory (a contingency provided for in the convention) which change took effect from Jan. 1, 1897." Thus suddenly the curtain is raised, and for the student of political history, the whole South African drama begins to move afresh. He remembers the Great Trek of the Dutch farmers with their wagons on to the tableland of the North, and begins to appreciate the engineering difficulties that must have been surmounted before the railways could follow their track half a century later. The great financial and political operations of Cecil Rhodes, which were based upon the Kimberley diamond mines, remind him of the gradual encirclement of the South African Republic by means of the railway through Bechuanaland to Bulawayo, and of the way in which Kruger parried his great opponent's thrust with the Pretoria line through Komatipoort to the Portuguese harbor.

After the Boer Republics became British colonies, there follows the wonderful period of less than ten years, when the South African railways provided so cogent an argument for union. List of all the student's attention is riveted by the final paragraph of the article before him: "Since June 25, 1915, the railways of the Union have been connected with those in German Southwest Africa (now the Southwestern Protectorate)"—and history, still in the making, takes possession of his thoughts. From the document under consideration, it appears that railways in Cape Colony and Natal were begun almost at the same time, but the question of precedence is definitely settled by the words upon a silver spade presented to Sir George Grey. "This spade," runs the inscription, "was used to turn the first sod of the first railway in South Africa, namely that from Cape Town to Wellington, by His Excellency, Sir George Grey, K. C. B., Governor of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope on March 31, 1859." The line was a private undertaking, and took four and one-half years to build. The Natal Railway Company was also formed without the aid of government. Extending at first only from the Point to Durban, a matter of two miles, the line progressed so slowly that at the end of 14 years not more than six miles had been constructed. It had now become evident that if the method of developing the country was to be used to the full, the state must take railway construction

into its own hands. In June, 1872, the Cape House of Assembly appointed a select committee to report on the subject, and this body quickly recommended the purchase of the Cape Town line to Wellington. By January of next year, 63 miles of railway were handed over on agreed terms to the then Commissioner of Public Works. Eighteen months later, acts had been passed authorizing the construction of nine more railways, including lines from the seaports of Port Elizabeth and East London, and in addition, Parliament sanctioned the extension of the Wellington line to Worcester.

Much the same rapidity of building followed upon the action of the Natal Government in taking over the little six-mile railway through Durban. The law dealing with this transfer was passed in 1875, and in the same year three extensions were authorized: namely a North Coast and a South Coast branch, and an extension of the main railway to Maritzburg. The tide of railway construction in South Africa was now in full flood. Four lines were being pushed inland from Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth and East London.

In the last quarter of 1883, the Cape Midland main line had been extended to Colesburg town. To proceed further north by that route it was necessary to enter the Orange Free State, and with this object in view a convention was concluded between that Republic and the Cape Colony in 1889, the effect of which was that the Cape undertook to build a railway to Bloemfontein, to provide rolling stock, and to work the line on agreed terms. Eventually it was extended to the Vaal, where in 1892 connection was made with the system of railways which had already been established in the South African Republic (Transvaal).


From this it is evident that the two Dutch communities were then at a different point of development. Owing to the progress made in gold-mining, the district about Johannesburg was becoming rapidly industrialized, and the government at Pretoria found itself in a position to build its own railways. On the other hand, as has been said, the Orange Free State had to rely for constructional work and operation of the line upon engineering facilities provided by Cape Colony. The first railway to be opened in the northern Republic was from Johannesburg to Boksburg, but this line was only of local importance. What has more significance is that the first considerable railway enterprise had to do with that linking up of Pretoria with the Portuguese border, of which mention has already been made. In 1895 there was established a full service between Lourenco Marques and the capital of the South African Republic. But previous to this—in 1893—"Pretoria had been connected with the Vaal, and so with Cape Town. Of course the greatest part of the traffic from the south was with Johannesburg, but this had to be carried on by means of a branch line from Elandsfontein (now Germiston), owing to the jealousy felt by the administrative capital for the rapidly growing industrial city of the north. Finally the Transvaal system was linked on to the Natal railways.

In this official survey no mention is made of the very important railways which connect Rhodesia with Kimberley and Cape Town and with Beira. These of course also extend far to the north over the Zambesi, but lying beyond the area of the Union, they do not come under the control of the South African Railway department.

## AGRICULTURE COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Many important questions are scheduled for discussion when the Canadian Council of Agriculture meets in Winnipeg on Nov. 26 with representatives present from Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Among the important matters to come before the meeting are the following: Canada's fiscal policy; what industries, if any, require to be protected in the public interest at the cost of others; a fair distribution of the burden of taxation; the repatriation of the devastated regions of allied countries; what is Canada's share of the burden; international and imperial relations; demobilization and provision for returned soldiers; abolition of hereditary titles.



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## NATIONAL COUNCIL OF BRITISH WOMEN

Several New Movements Have Been Affiliated to the Council and Much Is Done to Promote Interests of Women Workers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Now that women are enfranchised citizens, the numerous women's organizations have received a great stimulus. Their activities are enlarging, their opinions are asked for and listened to. The National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland, until a few weeks ago known as the National Union of Women Workers, which has just held its annual conference at Harrogate, is a fairly old institution, dating back to the year 1895.

Its aims are given in the constitution which was revised at the annual meeting, as follows: 1. To promote the social, civil, moral and religious welfare of the community. 2. To encourage free interchange of opinions and to promote understanding and sympathy among women. 3. To coordinate women's organizations nationally and locally. 4. To promote such conditions of life as will assure to every child an opportunity for full and free development, irrespective of sex or class. 5. To work for the removal of all disabilities of women, whether legal, economic or social. 6. To form a link with the National Councils of Women in other countries through the International Council of Women.

In explanation of 1, it may be stated that the council is non-sectarian. There are over a hundred affiliated societies and a great number of branch councils, so that the organization is a very large one. It has a number of sections or committees, which carry on a great deal of valuable work. Of these there is the Women's Patrols Committee, doing work of great importance; the Education Sectional Committee, which has as its aim "to bring together women representing every phase of education for common consultation on matters of vital interest and to form a link between them and the public"; the Legislation Committee, which studies all legislation as it affects women, and draws attention to any points which affect their interests; and many others. The council has branches all over the country, and by their help is able to carry on its educational work among women. One of its distinctive features is that it is non-party, although a great number of other women's associations belonging to different political parties are affiliated with it, and attend its meetings.

Several of the suffrage societies were also represented at the Harrogate conference. They are now carrying on educational work among the women electors, while a most efficient

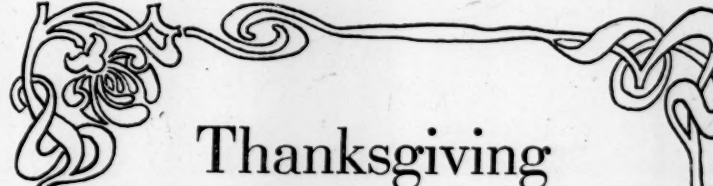
body of women trained by them, have formed the only woman's trade union comprising members who are all employed at the same craft, the Acetylene Welders Union, with 630 members. This work is by no means easy and requires a fairly long training, but it has proved so suited to woman's type of skill that it has been possible to form this union. They endeavor to secure for their members the skilled men's rates of pay, and have carried through successful negotiations with a number of firms.

The National Federation of Women Workers was represented among the speakers by Miss Campbell, also a member of the Women's Trade Union League. The federation is the largest of the women's trade unions, with a membership of about 50,000. It was founded by Miss Mary MacArthur, over 10 years ago, and she is now put forward as a candidate for Parliament for the division of Stourbridge. This union is taking an active part in securing the payment of a fair wage in cases which they consider are not paid at the standard rate, and its organ, "The Woman Worker," publishes descriptions of some of the cases brought before the Munitions Tribunal.

The General Workers Union has also a membership of about 60,000, and admits both men and women. While many associations and unions are now opening their doors to women, the unions in the engineering trades have as a whole refused them admission. The Associated Society of Engineers, while admitting semi-skilled men, some of its priviledges has so far not admitted women members, while the smaller unions have for the most part followed the same policy with regard to women. Thus, women's trade unions are the only alternative; women too, in many of the large works are organizing themselves and appointing some of their number to act as shop stewards, following in some degree the shop stewards movement in the men's unions. The Women's Trade Union League, with its headquarters, like the federation, at Dilke House, Market Street, has just issued its annual report, in which the increase in women members of the unions is given; for instance, the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers reports an increase of 5900, the National Union of General Workers 15,000, and the General Union of Textile Workers 20,000.

One of the most important of the new movements affiliated to the National Council is the Women's Institutes, whose aim is to interest and educate the women in the country villages by providing speakers to give addresses on subjects of national importance, to educate the women voters to take a wider view of their responsibilities.

The Women Citizens Associations is a more recent departure. It was started by the National Council in 1917 and now is an independent organization. Like the Women's Institutes it has branches in the country towns, both large and small, and encourages the study of political, social and economic questions. It is estimated that from 60 to 80 local associations have been formed, and by means of speakers on different subjects, discussions, and the provision of leaflets on current topics it is doing a great work in helping to carry out the political education of women.



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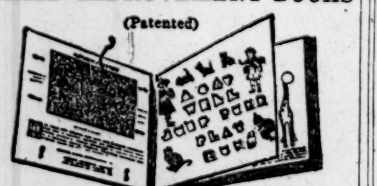
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## FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND L'HUMANITE

New Editor, M. Cachin, Full of Enthusiasm for His Difficult Task, and Represents Aspirations of Working Classes

Previous articles upon this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 18 and 19.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The great Socialist problem of L'Humanité, the daily newspaper run by the party in France and which in its magnitude and consequence is unique among journals of its class, continues, but measures are being taken by the new Majoritaires (being the old Minoritaires, the Longuet group) toward its solution.

It is well, perhaps, at times, to make fiery speeches in the Bellevilloise, and, save for the irony and the commendation of Le Temps which follows, and the increasing doubts among the bourgeoisie, nothing may matter. But Jean Longuet and the new editor, M. Marcel Cachin, know very well that you cannot play with a live newspaper in this way, for it demands a measure of sincerity and truth. Some of the difficulties connected with the newspaper founded by Jean Jaurès have already been described, with some of the points of the finding of the committee that was specially appointed to consider the case.

Its general and peculiar interest increases. The new Majoritaires are most carefully feeling their way. Comrade Cachin, not a Longuetian but a Centrist, has made no early appearance in L'Humanité as the editorial administration and business management had been taken over by its new masters. On the contrary, the retiring editor, Pierre Renaudel, being now of the Minoritaires, discussed Socialist politics and the past and possibilities of L'Humanité in the front page editorials for a day or two after the great battle had been lost and won in the National Congress. It was found to be not an easy thing to shake down to the new order, and M. Cachin needed much talk with his Longuet nominators. His position is an honorable one no doubt, but difficult. In some respects he is a fine man for it. He is enormously enthusiastic, wondrously keen and alert; but because of all this he is impressionable, and there are those who doubt whether his judgment is sound enough and his opinions sufficiently solid for the onerous post he has been called upon to fill. But he will do his best and sincerely, and the first trouble is likely to come from irritation at control. He has an American wife, who is a good counselor to him.

The citizens had a most anxious time in settling the new arrangement at the congress. The Dunois committee came along with its report in the sense already indicated, having a new scheme for the management, while the political editor—as apart from a general editor—would have a political editorial committee chosen from the C. A. P. or permanent administrative committee, to advise, guide, and assist him, this committee being proportionately constituted according to the strength of the sections of the party. The crowning object of the Dunois Committee was to make L'Humanité absolutely represent the voice of the party, and not of a section. It was to indicate in printed words what no effort of Congress was able in the smallest measure to achieve, namely unity among factions which are supposed to be deeply and fundamentally opposed to each other and have consistently, on one side at all events, exhibited the deepest antagonism. When one said yes, and the other said no, L'Humanité with definiteness, clarity, and precision, and no subtleties or evasion, was to say something which stood for both, and so it would speak for the party.

That, it is gathered, is the task of M. Marcel Cachin. Some wanted more drastic changes, and on the other hand there was much talk of the old arrangement achieved at St. Quentin some years ago when Jaurès was chief; but Jaurès was one person in these matters, a very clear and formidable entity, and all others are different. Yet even in the days of Jaurès, there were some who accused him of writing articles in L'Humanité that were not Socialist articles at all, and it was proposed that he, too, should be surrounded by an editorial committee to give him advice as required. But that could not be done with Jaurès. Those who appealed for the maintenance of the system by which the political editor is elected by congress annually and more or less left to himself afterwards, among whom was the retiring editor, Pierre Renaudel, with his associates, ridiculed the suggestion of the others, that having thus got his mandate for a year the editor could do what he liked in the way of editorial policy and could simply run amuck with the whole party standing against, but powerless to interfere until the next congress. Renaudel rightly showed that such fears were illusory, and that if it were found that an editor was disposed to play such terrible pranks congress could be summoned and he could be put to rights. Renaudel does not believe that any editor can do his work with a committee like that proposed. Such arguments prevailed, and by a majority of 99 the old order was maintained.

Renaudel, however, as is known, was not sent back to maintain it, but Marcel Cachin instead. The election of the latter was an extraordinary business, which even now cannot in any measure be understood. The Longuetians had won their majority in the Congress and were in power. Why, then, should they not nominate their own editor for L'Humanité? One good reason, no doubt, is that

they had no very good man to nominate. The new Majoritaires are powerful with platform speech, but most of the good party pens are to be found in the Centrist and new Minoritaire groups. Circumstances brought it about that there was a most extraordinary contest for the editorship between Renaudel and Cachin. The latter was not present at the time, and there are those who ask if he would have agreed to such a contest if he had been. But he must have been aware of his nomination, and it seems more likely that his absence was due to his feeling that he were better away at such a time.

M. Jean Longuet got up to say that after the most mature reflection, he and his friends proposed Marcel Cachin for the editorship, and he asked Congress to ratify the nomination. Thereupon M. Bracke of the new Minoritaires said that as the new Majoritaires presented a candidate outside their own circle, which seemed against all logic, he and his friends would again put forward and perfect a compromise every one knew. Since he had edited the paper readers had found in it every morning the subject that was required and the subject that ought to be dealt with. He gave every guarantee, and his devotion to the party was absolute. Renaudel would not have been put forward if the election had been what it ought to have been, that is to say, if the new majority had chosen a man from their own ranks.

M. Renaudel himself said he had not intended to be a candidate, but, when his friends asked him to go forward and gave their reasons, he told them they could do as they liked with him. He was sorry Cachin was not present. Did Cachin accept the candidature? He (Renaudel) accepted it because his old friends pushed him into it, but could Cachin, for whom he had the greatest esteem, accept it in the conditions in which it was offered to him? Then Jean Longuet paid compliments to Renaudel and murmured that they wanted a man from the living center of the party for editor. If it had been otherwise they would have nominated Verfeuil from among themselves, but he was at the extreme of one wing of the party and Renaudel was at the extreme of the other wing. Marcel Cachin represented the best aspirations of the working classes, and that was why they chose him. After this Cachin was elected by 1510 mandates to 1355 for Renaudel.

Afterwards the new Council of Administration for the management of the paper was selected thus: For the Majoritaires, MM. Mounet, Barabant, Fournier, Jean Longuet, Gaillard, Boureau, Lavigne, Rebersat, Bigot, and Philbois; and Mme. Marthe Bigot; for the Centrists, M. Lafont; for the Minoritaires, MM. Bracke, Renaudel, Albert Thomas, Edgard Longuet, Dubreuilh, Delory, Braemer, and Theo Bretin.

In the newspaper Le Populaire, M. Jean Longuet, who does not rush into print with great frequency, airs his views on the change that has been made. It is his first deliverance after the upheaval of the Bellevilloise. He says, "In spite of the shameful maneuvers to deprive the Minoritaires (now the Majoritaires) of a portion of their mandates, at 3 o'clock in the morning Congress chose a militant belonging to the Center of the party, our comrade Marcel Cachin, as editor of L'Humanité! The deep sympathies that exist between him and the working classes of Paris and the whole of France are a sure guarantee to us of his future achievements with the newspaper of Jaurès which, alas! for the last three years has been separating itself more and more from the aspirations and demands of the proletariat. In the center of the party as in the case of L'Humanité a new era of propaganda and action begins, by means of meetings, the press, pamphlets, books. Let us get to work!" The newspaper, La Presse, pays a nice compliment to M. Renaudel, saying that apart from all questions of his ideas and his policy, he had always shown himself a courteous writer and colleague, devoted to the interests of the press.

### MARGARINE AND BUTTER PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Food announces that as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, the retail price of margarine will be reduced to 1s. per pound. It has also been decided to standardize the price of all butter 2s. 6d. per pound as from Oct. 20. This involves no alteration in the price of the great bulk of butter on sale, but involves an increase from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per pound in the price of the small percentage of home-produced butter other than Irish which is still being made. An order giving effect to this increase in the price of British butter has just been made. Under it the producer may after Oct. 20 charge the retailer 2s. 3d. per pound for butter in bulk, and 2s. 3½d. per pound for butter in rolls, etc., of one pound in weight or less. Where the producer sells to a wholesaler or blender, the maximum price he may charge is 2s. 1½d. per pound for butter in bulk, and 2s. 2½d. per pound for butter in rolls, etc., of one pound in weight or less.

### SECOND-HAND BOILERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Munitions has issued an order providing that no person may, without a permit, purchase, sell, or deal in any second-hand steam boiler of any type, not being a boiler for use in any locomotive, motor car, or vehicle, or on a ship or other vessel. Applications for permits should be made to the Controller, Department of Engineering, Charing Cross Embankment Buildings, W.C. 2. A permit to deal generally as a second-hand boiler merchant may be granted to approved persons, who should also apply to the above address. This order does not authorize any dealing in any boiler for which a permit is required under the Railway Material (Second-hand) Order, 1918.

## BRITISH DISPATCH ON GERMAN ATTACK

Last German Offensive Formed One of the Most Critical Periods Great Britain Has Had to Face

Specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following is an epitome of the dispatch received recently by the War Office from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig:

The dispatch deals with the operations of the British Army in France from September, 1917, to April 30, 1918, one of the most critical periods that the British nation has ever been called upon to face. The dispatch commences by pointing out the difficulties with which the Field Marshal had to contend during the winter months of 1917-18 in resting, reorganizing and training his battle-tried troops prior to the expected German offensive. Owing to the collapse of Russia the Germans were known to be concentrating on the western front their released eastern forces of men, guns and material. This menace compelled the British to change the policy governing the conduct of their operations from an offensive to a defensive rôle.

New lines of defense had to be organized in the country but lately wrested from the enemy, and defensive lines prepared in the rear, with railroads and communications to be made and repaired. The Army Council ordered the reorganization of divisions from a 13-battalion to a 10-battalion basis and this arrangement was not completed until February, 1918. Meanwhile Sir Douglas Haig, at the request of the French, had taken over 28 miles of their front from the right of the British line to the village of Barisis, south of the River Oise. The very important instruction of the troops had to be thus subordinated to the construction of new works to the detriment of the elaborate training necessary for defensive tactics.

Operations during the winter months were limited to minor enterprises. By the middle of February it was known that the Germans had transferred 28 infantry divisions from the eastern theater and six infantry divisions from the Italian theater to the western front, and by March 21 the Germans had concentrated 192 divisions on this front.

In making his dispositions to meet the attack Sir Douglas Haig had to consider three possible enemy objectives: 1. The Channel ports. 2. The northern collieries of France. 3. The separation of the British and French Armies at their junction before Amiens. By the middle of March it was evident that the Germans intended to attack on a line from the Sensée river to St. Quentin. As a matter of fact on this portion of their front from Gouzeaucourt to Moy, 40 German divisions were set in motion on March 21 (one division to 1200 yards); and in all at least 64 German divisions took part in that day's operations, a number considerably exceeding the total forces composing the entire British Army in France.

The Germans favored by exceptionally dry weather and a thick white mist advanced in dense masses and penetrated the weakly held British lines like an incoming tide. The British fought gallantly and held up the advance for two days, during which time there were several instances of troops being surrounded on all sides and fighting to the last man in order to gain time.

Until it was known that the enemy's main striking force had been committed to the battle it was not considered expedient to employ reserves from other portions of the front; as the attack developed, some eight divisions were collected by drawing upon local reserves and thinning out the fronts not yet attacked. These reinforcements combined with help from the French fought the battle to a standstill on the line of the old Amiens defenses, Mézières, Marcelcave, and Hamel, not, however, before the main line between Paris, Amiens, and Calais had been cut at Montdidier, and Amiens itself brought within range of enemy artillery.

During the first eight days of the battle many of the British troops fought day and night without ceasing and without rest or sleep. With the failure of the enemy's attacks on the 4th and 5th of April to divide the French and British armies at Hamel, the enemy's offensive on the Somme battlefield ceased for the time being.

On the 26th of March the supreme control of the operations of the French and British forces in France and Belgium passed into the hands of General Foch. The enemy lost no time in again striking at the British on a new front. Out of General Haig's army of 58 divisions, 46 had been employed in the southern area, and many of these had been retired to the Lys front to reorganize with fresh drafts from England.

On April 7 the British line from Lens to Armentières was bombarded with gas shells; this was continued on the 9th, and on that day, again in the thick fog, the enemy commenced a new attack on the Portuguese front as it was being relieved. The attack developed and spread from the La Bassée canal to Bois Grenier. During subsequent days' fighting the enemy advanced his line to Bailleul and Merville and on April 25 captured Mt. Kemmel, seriously threatening the British position on the Ypres salient and necessitating a withdrawal to the west of Zillebeke lake. On April 28 the enemy made desperate attempts to capture Loos, but he suffered heavy losses and received a decided check and the month closed with the enemy definitely held on both southern and northern battle fronts.

Sir Douglas Haig speaks with admiration of the young reinforcements

who, without time to assimilate, were hurriedly thrown into the fight in the Lys valley, and who helped to hold up the advance of greatly superior fresh enemy troops. The splendid qualities displayed by all ranks throughout the Somme and Lys battles made it possible to view with confidence whatever further tests the future might bring.

After thanking the various branches of the army employed under him and paying tribute to the French and Belgian higher commands, Sir Douglas Haig concludes his dispatch by acknowledging the ready manner in which American engineer units have been placed at his disposal from time to time and the great value of the assistance they have rendered. He says American and British troops have fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trenches and have shared together the satisfaction of beating off German attacks. All ranks of the British army looked forward to the day when the rapidly growing strength of the American army would allow American and British soldiers to cooperate in offensive action.

## GENERAL GOMEZ FOR CUBAN PRESIDENCY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba.—Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, former president of Cuba and leader of the last revolution, has announced his candidacy for the next presidential campaign. The announcement was made in a letter to a friend and stated that he had conferred with a number of prominent men in the United States and had received assurance that the United States would place no obstacle in the path of his ambition. He will run on the Liberal Party ticket.

In the letter of General Gomez he asks that Dr. Alfredo Zayas, who has long been the candidate of the Liberal party, be notified of his intention to run, and urged help in the unification of the various elements of the Liberal Party, and in this way assure a victory over the Conservative Party which is now in power.

General Gomez puts himself on record as opposed to the present unpopular electoral law. He has also asked the part of the Cuban press favorable to him to refrain from too strong attacks against the Conservative Government, advising that it should "support it during the relatively short time that remains."

The announcement of the candidacy of former President Gomez is of tremendous importance to the Cuban political world, because there is not the slightest doubt but that he is immensely popular with his countrymen.

## ENFORCEMENT OF DRY CONDITIONS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Legislation to be enacted in Ohio to enforce the prohibition amendment adopted at the recent election is expected to be drastic and will be aimed toward making the state bone-dry, forbidding the use of alcohol as a beverage as far as it is possible to do by law.

On May 27, 1919, the date which closes the license year under the present constitution, prohibition will go into effect. After that date it will be unlawful to sell or manufacture for sale any intoxicating beverage. Simultaneously the license machinery and the so-called home rule amendment, which prevented county local option, will be eliminated.

## SENATE ABANDONS NEWBERRY INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Proceedings before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections contesting the election of Truman H. Newberry, Republican, of Michigan, on the ground of excessive campaign expenditures, were abandoned on Thursday by a vote of six to five. The vote was on a motion to indefinitely postpone action on the ground that it was improper for the existing committee to inquire into the election of a senator who will not take his seat until the next Congress convenes. Two Democrats and four Republicans voted for postponement and four Democrats and one Republican opposed it.

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## FARMS FOR MAINE SOLDIERS ADVISED

Legislator Would Buy Up the Timberlands of State and Promote Building of Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine.—Percival P. Baxter, representative-elect to the Maine Legislature, proposes that the State give farms to returning soldiers. He says Maine has more than 6,000,000 acres of farm lands, some of which are suitable for cultivation at once.

"Maine can become a great farming State, and the timberlands, so far as practicable, should be used for crops. The people in the northern section of Maine cannot expand their farms. The timberland owners in many places have refused to sell any of their lands for farm purposes.

"About 30,000 soldiers went from Maine. Do we want these sons of Maine to come back and settle here, or shall they be forced to seek new

homes in the South, the West, in France or other foreign countries? By all means, bring them back to Maine. Let the State pass broad and wise legislation whereby the fertile timberlands may be bought at fair prices from their present owners. By doing this, the State would make a wise investment, which would promote the building of homes and villages. Farm products would be produced in greater abundance, and Maine would be on the road to become self-sustaining in its food supplies.

"In April, 1917, the State Legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 for war purposes. Not a voice was raised in opposition. Peace has come sooner than anyone dared expect. The State of Maine should do as much for peace as for war. A second \$1,000,000 expended along the lines suggested would bring to Maine a rich return. The timberlands are now controlled by a few corporations and individuals who own immense areas. These owners have made fortunes. But such of these lands as are suitable for cultivation should now be open for settlement, and the State itself holds the key. The farm and the home are the surest foundation of a State's prosperity."

## LOGGED-OFF LANDS OF 777,000 ACRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MISSOULA, Montana.—The approximate acreage of unclaimed logged-off lands within the national land reserves in Montana, Northern Idaho and Eastern Washington, which may be utilized for farms for the returning soldiers and war workers, is 777,000 acres, according to a survey completed by the Department of Lands of the district.

The cut-over areas occupy valley lands and benches along drainages mostly, the altitude ranging from 1800 to 3000 feet. Hardy hays, grains, fruits and vegetables may be grown on all 15 projects within the district, though it will be unprofitable to attempt the cultivation of corn, melons and similar produce.

Congress has been asked to appropriate sufficient funds to prepare these logged-off and burned-off areas for the many men who will want to go to the land after having completed their term of service in the army or navy, and for munitions employees and other war workers.

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Japanese Kimono Crepes, fine imported fabric in a good assortment of light and medium grounds with pretty floral printings; 30 inches wide, a yard ..... 25c

Artificial Silk Shirting, good looking, woven stripes with interwoven jacquard designs on colored grounds. Suitable for men's pajamas or shirts. 32 inches wide, a yard ..... 89c

Half Silk Crepe de Chine, a dainty wash fabric for women's blouses or simple afternoon frocks in a number of pastel shades, at about the present market cost, 36 inches wide, a yard ..... 49c

Half Silk Foulards and Messaline, light and dark grounds with handsome printed floral designs; an ideal material for hard wear and good service, 32 and 36 inches wide, a yard ..... 59c

Novelty Voiles, all our high grade and fine mesh voiles with interwoven silk checks and stripes; some marked at about half price; 40 inches wide, a yard ..... 59c

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## M'ADOO'S PLACE NOT EASY TO FILL

Secretary's Resignation Discussed  
in Financial Centers — How  
Opinion of Business Men Has  
Changed Since His Selection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The resignation of William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, was the chief topic of conversation in business and financial circles here over the weekend. It was the consensus of opinion that the nation was losing an efficient servant, one of its greatest secretaries of the Treasury, that President Wilson would be hard put to it to find a successor of equal ability, and that Mr. McAdoo's assertion that he must retire to private business to replenish his fortune calls attention to the advisability of the nation's paying its highest servants a salary more commensurate with their service.

Wall Street, it will be remembered, was not particularly well pleased when Mr. McAdoo was appointed to the Cabinet. The market at that time broke, and it did the same thing on Saturday—a slight break and one caused by opinions entirely different from those which dropped stocks when Mr. McAdoo became head of the Treasury, for now the bearish movement was caused, it is believed, by the Street's conjecture as to where a worthy successor to the Secretary could be found. And this, it is declared, illustrated a radical change of opinion with regard to Mr. McAdoo.

What Mr. McAdoo will do following his retirement is also a matter of conjecture. One report says he will succeed Benjamin Strong as governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in this district, a \$35,000 position. Others say he can make much more than that in law practice. Meanwhile Mr. Strong said that the secretary had performed great services for his country "which will not appear at their true value until in later years the history of his administration is written and understood." Mr. Strong added: "It is a sad exhibition of the stupidity with which some of our public affairs are managed in this country that our government, the richest in the world, does not recognize that its important officials should be adequately compensated."

Prominent in the discussions aroused by Mr. McAdoo's resignation is the effect it may have on the railroad situation. The resignation was announced almost simultaneously with the action of the railroad security holders in appointing special counsel to guard their interests by working for the return of the roads to private control. It is recognized that what has been called the unscrambling of the roads, from a single system into its many component parts, presents a situation of extreme difficulty and delicacy. Some believe that the job of untangling the roads will be a greater one than was that of trying them together.

And so the selection of a proper director-general of railroads is considered as heavy a burden on President Wilson's wisdom as the choice of a Secretary of the Treasury. It is said that he can make an appointment for each place, but it is widely recognized that upon the kind of man he chooses to direct the railroads will depend, in great measure, the facility with which they are reconverted to private control, always provided, of course, that the roads will go back.

### Security Owners Act

Resumption of Private Control of  
Railways Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The executive committee of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, which has retained eminent counsel, including Elihu Root, to care for the interests of stockholders and bondholders in the matter of the resumption of private control of the roads, declares that "the methods employed by the Railroad Administration may be contended to have been necessary for the purposes of war; what is done from now on, however, must be taken as indicating the railroad policy of the Administration. Is it proposed," asks the committee, "to carry out the intention of Congress and return them 'within a reasonable time,' with each real road, in the wording of the act, 'in substantially as complete equipment as it was at the beginning of federal control?' Or is it intended to use them for laying the foundation for permanent government control and operation under such plans as the present Railroad Administration may desire, and as the forerunner of government ownership? It is claimed that Congress made no provision in the act for any such use of them; on the contrary, it specifically provided for their return."

The committee also says: "Under the policy now being pursued, charges incident to so-called unification are piling up against the railroads, very difficult for them to repay. The policy in force is destructive of their individual credit. Present conditions cannot continue without obliteration of railroads as individual going concerns. If they are to be returned as going concerns, as the Congress, by act, intended and provided that they should be, this cannot be carried out under methods which are destructive of the very facilities which have been built up by the expenditure of millions of dollars for the promotion of enterprises and convenience of business and the public."

### Successor Undetermined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—The successor to William G. McAdoo as Secretary of the Treasury

probably will be named sometime this week, and certainly before President Wilson leaves the country. A number have been mentioned for the place, but no decision has been reported.

### Message From Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In the course of an interview on Saturday morning the Minister of Finance and Acting Premier, Sir Thomas White, referring to the resignation of the Hon. W. G. McAdoo, spoke in eulogistic terms of the Secretary of the United States Treasury Department, remarking that he had been a good friend of Canada's.

The following is the text of a telegram sent by Sir Thomas White to Mr. McAdoo: "It is with deep regret that I learn from this morning's press of your resignation as Secretary of the Treasury. I should not be fulfilling the obligation of personal and national duty if I did not at this time express to you my sincere appreciation of the most friendly relationship which we have in connection with the many serious problems of the war in which both our countries have been interested and with which we have had to deal from time to time. Particularly I desire to make public acknowledgment of your extremely friendly attitude to Canada in all our negotiations. I assure you this has been greatly appreciated by the Dominion. I desire to express to you my admiration for your exceedingly efficient administration of the finances of the United States during the trying period through which we have passed. I appreciate to the full the heavy duties and responsibilities involved. Please accept the assurance of my continuing good wishes for the success which I know you will achieve in whatever field you may decide to enter. It will always, I am sure, be a matter of deep satisfaction to yourself and your family that you have had the high privilege of serving your country in so important an office during the great war which has now closed in triumphant victory."

### PLANE ON CALIFORNIA TO WASHINGTON TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SANTA BARBARA, California.—Owing to a slight accident to its propeller, a Loughhead biplane, which started at 5 a. m. on Saturday from this city on a flight to Washington, District of Columbia, which it had been hoped to reach on Monday, was forced to land at Tacna, Arizona.

The plane passed over Yuma, Arizona, at 9 a. m. headed for Deming, New Mexico, and flying at the rate of 70 miles an hour. It carried a package of messages from Mayor Neilson of this city to the mayors of Deming and Peoria, Illinois, and also from Governor Stephens to President Wilson. The non-stop run to Deming would have constituted a world record, if it had been carried out successfully.

The biplane weighs three tons and on this, its initial trip, was carrying 2600 pounds. It is equipped with two 150-horsepower Hall Scott motors, built in Berkeley, California, and is the largest biplane ever built in the United States.

### CABLE COMPANY TO CONTEST SEIZURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cable Company, says the company will contest in court the federal seizure of its cables. In connection with the report that Postmaster-General Burleson plans to merge or consolidate the Western Union and the Postal, Mr. Mackay asks whether Mr. Burleson has no fear of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and says the company will contest this in the courts if attempted. The company will soon file in the court of claims its demand for what it calls proper compensation for the use of its land lines.

### INFORMATION BUREAU TO CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The British Bureau of Information in this city will close on Dec. 31, as the British Ministry of Information in London is being dissolved.

## WORLD PROHIBITION DECLARED CERTAIN

British Delegate to Columbus  
(Ohio) Meeting Says There  
Can Be No Doubt as to Ultimate  
Outcome of Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—"I am overwhelmed with the remarkable achievements of the Anti-Saloon League of America, and the Dominion Temperance Alliance," declared William Bingham, London jurist, who is one of England's two delegates to the conference on world-wide prohibition which has just closed in this city. "What America has done England can and will do. The Scottish Permissive Bill will be operative in 1920. Under it, I am sure, many localities will vote out the liquor traffic, and the benefits therefrom will be so great as to insure that eventually the entire Kingdom will go dry."

"The close alliance between Great Britain and the United States in the war will, I am confident, bring about results in the temperance fight in our country. We shall be glad of the help of Canada and the United States in our own fight."

"There can be no doubt as to the ultimate outcome of the prohibition struggle not only in Britain but also



Canon S. A. Johnston  
Delegate from Birmingham, England, to  
world prohibition conference

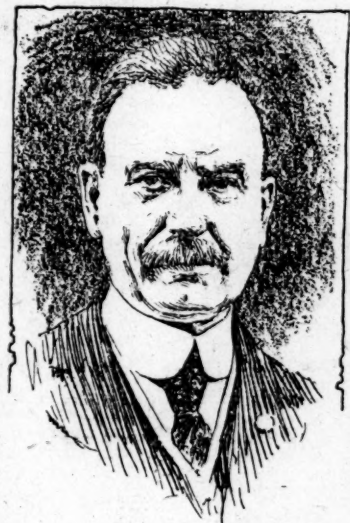
throughout the world. The Canadians and Americans have led the way and the rest of the world will follow. The Anti-Saloon League has demonstrated its usefulness."

Canon S. A. Johnston of Birmingham, England, echoed Mr. Bingham's statement. The remarkable progress of the dry movement in the United States and the success attending league operations have assured him, he said, of the ultimate success of the dry movement throughout the world. He expressed the belief that seeing that the English-speaking countries, the United States and Canada, had started and developed the movement, it would next spread to England, thence to other civilized countries, Australia, it was pointed out, being even now nearly dry.

Robert A. Munro, a manufacturing chemist of Glasgow, Scotland, said that Scotland was sure to return a favorable vote on local option in 1920. He believed very many units would go dry, and that the temperance wave would soon spread throughout all Scotland and into England, Ireland and Wales. It was said by the visitors that a great deal of damage has been done to the liquor traffic in the United Kingdom through war legislation and restriction. It was conceded that London would offer a formidable opposition to prohibition. The British, Canadian and Mexican delegates all agreed that the Columbus conference was a splendid beginning of a great fight that sooner or later would drive the liquor traffic out of existence in the entire world. One delegate expressed the opinion that the consummation might require the efforts of 50 years, but more optimistic prophets forecast the doing away of alcoholic liquors within a score of years.

Methods of the Anti-Saloon League and Dominion Temperance Alliance

will be given a thorough study by the delegates from England and Scotland, with a view to the introduction of such methods in their own fights. Mr. Bingham and Canon Johnston have gone to Toronto to look over the Canadian situation. Later they will return to the United States and study



Robert A. Munro  
Manufacturing chemist of Glasgow,  
Scotland, a delegate to Columbus, Ohio,  
conference.

the prohibition states of the South. Canon Johnston will be the guest in Birmingham, Alabama, of L. B. Musgrove, whose candidacy for United States Senator has been announced.

The delegates from the British Isles indicated their purpose to put into print not only their findings as to prohibition, but also their impressions of the United States, which they said have been exceedingly favorable. All of them declared emphatically that if there ever existed any friction or misunderstanding between the two countries, such friction and misunderstanding had been worn away by the alliance in the war.

### Drastic Legislation Planned

Explicit Dry Measure to Be Insisted  
Upon After Ratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

WESTERVILLE, Ohio.—Legislation, so drastic as to make it absolutely impossible to obtain, and unlawful under heavy penalty, to possess, beverage liquors, will be submitted for congressional approval by the Anti-Saloon League of America as soon as the Federal Prohibition Amendment is ratified. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the league, at Washington, District of Columbia, declared at a meeting of state league superintendents and workers at Westerville, Ohio, where is located the national headquarters of the league.

Mr. Wheeler added that the mere ratification of the amendment, even by all the 48 states, would not of itself make the nation dry, and that the prohibitionists would insist on a strict, explicit measure about which there should be no quibbling. One of the provisions of the proposed law is for the lodging of the law-enforcement responsibility upon the Internal Revenue Department, operating through a prohibition commission. Similar

provisions are made in a number of dry states. Mr. Wheeler declared that D. C. Roper, the Internal Revenue commissioner, had given indication that he would go the limit in enforcing any law passed.

The department, Mr. Wheeler explained, already has machinery for law-enforcement, and he added that it had been used in the prosecution of offenders against the revenue statutes.

Another provision, he said, will be that all liquors illegally possessed shall become contraband and subject to destruction. Persons not able to show permits will be deemed to be in illegal possession of any liquor they may have in their keeping.

Mr. Wheeler also stated that under the measure no liquor of any kind could be permitted to be held except wines for sacramental, medicinal and industrial purposes, and that even for these purposes permits would be necessary. Alcohol alone would be possible for industrial purposes, he averred, and alcohol would have to be made impossible of use as a beverage.

Permits would not be confined to the buyers of liquor for legitimate uses, said Mr. Wheeler, but would be required of manufacturers and sellers also. Some dry states now have the permit system, but where such permits are not required, he declared, the issuance of permits should be done by federal authority.

All state laws, he maintained, would have to be made to conform to the federal statutes or at least to go as far as the latter would go while they might even go farther than the federal law. The league attorney said that a definition as to what constitutes intoxicating liquor would have to be put into the law in order to make it effective.

In states now dry the usual definition of intoxicants is that they shall not contain more than a certain percentage of alcohol. This, Mr. Wheeler showed, opens an opportunity for evading the law by running in liquor, especially malts, of a higher percentage than that permitted by law. To obviate any trouble on that score, he said, the measure to be proposed to Congress would prohibit all "distilled, malt, vinous, spirituous or alcoholic liquors." This, it is alleged, would stop the manufacture and sale of new beers, not simply because they may contain more or less alcohol, but because they are malts. In dry territory in some states the malt provision is inserted, to guard against the covert sale of beer.

An injunction provision against men convicted of running blind tigers and speakeasies will be inserted. Mr. Wheeler said the drys expected opposition on this point not only from the liquor men, but from others who are opposed to injunction laws on any subject.

"We may expect Mr. Gompers to be there with an objection when the injunction feature is discussed," said he.

Other speakers at the conference were E. C. Dinwiddie, of Washington, legislative superintendent, Dr. P. A. Baker, general superintendent, and Dr. H. S. Russell, founder of the league.

### DEALERS LOSE LICENSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

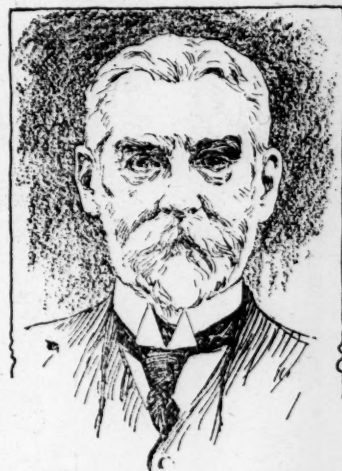
NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Licenses of three firms found overcharging shippers in violation of the rulings of the United States Food Administration have been suspended indefinitely. The board announced that future violations of its laws will be much more severely punished.

## WAY PAVED TO THE DRY AMENDMENT

Chairman of Prohibition Party in  
United States Says Also Pas-  
sage of War-Time Bill Will  
Influence Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition Party, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Friday that he considered the war-time prohibition law paved the way to ratification of the federal amendment. He did not think that the ending of the war would hurt prohibition in any way, because he felt that the majority of the people were determined to do away with the whole liquor business. The only apprehension he now felt was that the people might become



William Bingham  
Delegate from London, England, to Columbus, Ohio, world prohibition conference

over-confident. He said that after a talk with the secretary of the National Dry Federation on Thursday, it was determined to send a man to every legislature voting on ratification and into the counties of doubtful legislators, where necessary.

"War-time prohibition will cripple the liquor traffic and make it harder for it to fight back," said Mr. Hinshaw. "What we have been battling against in past years has been the money of the liquor interests. The men who drink have not spent their cash to be allowed to drink, it was the liquor people who put up vast sums to fight prohibition; now when their business is closed, they will not have the same financial power to strike back." Mr. Hinshaw just returning from the world prohibition meeting at Columbus, Ohio, said that he felt assured that the United States voting war-time prohibition would have a great influence on the other nations. "If President Wilson had vetoed the bill it would have made our

task much harder because he is held in such esteem abroad."

A comment that Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, made regarding war-time prohibition becoming law was that it would prove of the greatest possible encouragement to other nations studying the liquor traffic. "Its significance is world-wide," said Miss Gordon. "It hastens the day of world sobriety and prohibition. It is one of America's great causes for thanks on Thursday next, Thanksgiving Day. Truly we should be very grateful to the President of the United States for signing this bill of such great, far-reaching, influence."

Miss Gordon speaks from the standpoint of an international experience of many years. For 21 years she was private secretary to Frances E. Willard and is now honorary secretary of the world's W. C. T. U.

"We have had a world-wide organization in 40 countries for 35 years," continued Miss Gordon, "and it was mostly along educational lines that we appealed to the governments of these countries for prohibition. All are now seeing internationally. It is a strategic moment for us when we realize how much this nation is being studied abroad, for what America does means much around the world." Miss Gordon was confident that the adoption of war-time prohibition meant prohibition for the United States forevermore and without a break. Demobilization could not take place, she felt assured, until long after the sale of liquors had been stopped under the new law, and by that time she was certain that the National Prohibition Amendment would be operative.

## CUNARD LOSSES HALF HER TOTAL

Largest of These Was Lusitania  
—Anchor Line Losses in the  
War Zones Also Considerable

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Fifteen steamships, aggregating 206,769 gross tons, were lost by the Cunard Line during the war, it is learned here. All except two were sunk by torpedoes or mines. The Campania and the Ascania were lost through accidents. The tonnage sunk represents approximately one-half of that possessed by the line at the outbreak of the war. Nearly all of the Cunard liners were well known Atlantic greyhounds, the largest of which was the Lusitania.

The Anchor Line, a subsidiary of the Cunard, lost eight ships, including the 14,340-ton Tuscania. The total tonnage loss of the Anchor Line was 65,488. A list of the ships lost, with their tonnage, follows:

Cunard line: Lusitania, 30,396; Franconia, 13,150; Laconia, 10,999; Transylvania, 14,500; Ivernia, 14,278; Cathartica, 13,603; Alania, 13,400; Aurania, 13,936; Campania, 12,950; Royal Edward, 11,117; Utonia, 10,402; Ascania, 9,121; Ansonia, 8,153; Feltria, 5,254.  
Anchor line: Tuscania, 14,340; Cameronia, 10,963; Caledonia, 9,233; Athenia, 8,668; California, 8,662; Tiberia, 4,830; Perugia, 4,376; Assyria, 4,476.

## Boston Elevated Tickets

### WHERE TO BUY THEM

Beginning at 4 A. M. Sunday, December 1, 1918, the rate of fare on the Boston Elevated Railway system will be eight cents. Tickets at the rate of five for forty cents may be bought commencing Monday, Nov. 25, at all Subway and Elevated stations and a partial list of other places follows:

BOSTON		SOUTH BOSTON	
Baker, Marie, 140 Tremont st.		Hunt, Sniller Co., 388 Dorchester ave.	
Butler, Inc., 60 Tremont st.		Peters, J. J., 10 and 615 sts.	
Bulley, J. S. Co., 615 Washington st.		Shubert, Max, 478 Broadway	
Conrad & Co., 25 Winter st.		Walworth Mfg. Co., 708 First st.	
Fleish, Wm. Sons, Wash. & Summer sts.			
Gilchrist & Co., 417 Washington st.		EAST BOSTON	
Houghton & Dutton, 55 Tremont st.		Brady, Emma, 23 Bevington st.	
Hovey C. F. Co., 33 Summer st.		Silverman, B., 1010 Bevington st.	
Jordan Marsh Co., 450 Washington st.			
Lowner Co., 427 Commercial st.		ROXBURY	
Margate Houston Co., 477 Washington st.		Pearlmutter, Maurice, 152 Blue Hill ave.	
Shenard Norwell Co., 28 Winter st.		Tower, A. J., 188 Simmons st.	
Shuman, A. & Co., 440 Washington st.			
Shepard, H. A., 32 Cornhill		WATERTOWN	
United Candy Co., 321 North st.		Hood Rubber Co., Bigelow ave.	
Vose Piano Co., 1010 Massachusetts ave.		Lewandow Dye Co., Watertown sq.	
Youth's Companion, 881 Commonwealth ave.		Watertown Arsenal	
Y. M. C. B., Boylston st.			
DORCHESTER		SOMERVILLE	
Curtis, H. H., Bowdoin and Henry sts.		Howe, Charles E., Davis sq.	
Edison Electric Co., Massachusetts ave.		Warren Bros., 142 Berkeley st.	
Gallagher, Stanley, Peabody sq.			
Levy, A., 188 Washington st.		QUINCY	
Panopticon, Periodical Store, 896 Geneva ave.		Fore River Co.	
Tobin, Thomas, Washington and Walton sts.			
CAMBRIDGE		ROSLINDALE	
Allen, Miss Kate, 390 River st.		Jackson, W. J., 397 Washington st.	
Boston Confectionery Co., 818 Main st.			
Carter's Ice Co., 229 First st.		ALLSTON	
Cohen, Jacob L., 1294 Mass. ave.		Longfellow, H. W., 6 Franklin st.	
Cambridge Coop. Soc., Central sq.		Thompson & Norris Co., Braintree st.	
Ginn & Co., 215 First st.			
Hunter's Market, 79 Concord ave.		NEPONSET	
Gray, Davis & Co., Charles River bldg.		Lawley's Shipyard Co.	
Keough, Mrs. L., 136 Cambridge st.			
Lever Bros., 174 Broadway		CHARLESTOWN	
Metropolitan Nat'l Bank, Kendall sq.		Navy Yard	
Moller, C. B., 287 Main st.		MILTON	
National Biscuit Co., 300 Albany st.		Baker, Walter, Co.	
Stimpert Wire & Cable Co., 63 Sydney st.			
MALDEN		JAMAICA PLAIN	
Boston Rubber Shoe Co.		Busch Bee Spa, 340 Centre st.	
Converse Rubber Shoe		Boston Dwelling House Co., 308 Hyde Park ave.	
		Piant, Thos. G. Co., Centre st.	

The seven-cent fare tickets with one cent additional will be accepted by conductors in payment of fare, or they will be redeemed for cash or accepted as part payment for the purchase of new eight-cent tickets upon presentation at stores listed above or at the Treasurer's office of the company.

ALL PASSENGERS ARE URGED FOR THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE TO MAKE USE OF TICKETS AS EXTENSIVELY AS POSSIBLE.

AID PUBLIC MANAGEMENT AND SAVE  
YOUR TIME BY HAVING A SUPPLY  
OF EIGHT-CENT TICKETS

## SILK HOSIERY

### SALE OF 2000 PAIRS at \$1.85

• Black Taupe Palm Beach Gold  
Cordovan Suede Burgundy Hunter Green  
Brown Fawn Plum Olive Green  
Seal Brown Crash Lavender Nile Green  
Golden Brown Natural buck Sky blue Delaware Peach

2000 pairs of full fashioned, ingrain Silk Hosiery of the best quality. Silk feet and tops—High silken lustre and fine gauge.—The best of street and evening shades. Our regular \$2.35 quality.

An exceptional purchase enables us to offer this lot on Monday (and until sold) at the special price, per pair, of \$1.85

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Now in stock in ample assortments, where selections may be carefully and comfortably made. Quality of material combined with the essential little details of finish are characteristic of the best ready-to-wear garments, but not necessarily high price.

### Attention Invited to the Following :

Chiffon Velvet Gowns for afternoon and dinner wear, \$65, \$75, \$85  
Silk Trico Gowns—Strictly tailored and embroidered, \$59, \$75, \$85  
Fur-Trimmed Coats—Quality and style combined, \$65, \$95, \$125  
Street or Motor Coats—Warm but light in weight, \$55, \$75, \$85  
Oxford Tailored Suits—Practical and serviceable, \$38, \$48, \$55  
Fur-Trimmed Suits—Smartly tailored models, \$65, \$85, \$95

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

An Exquisite Toilet Soap

## PEARS' SOAP

Yielding a soft, sparkling lather, Pears' Soap cleanses delicately, swiftly, surely. It is an exquisite toilet soap, made of the purest and choicest materials, and aged for many months in storage before it comes to you.

This maturing process eliminates free moisture. Because it is all soap, Pears' wears away slowly and lasts long.

Sample (unscented) sent anywhere in the United States for 4 cents in stamps. Address Walter Janvier, Pears' U. S. Agent, 419 Canal St., New York, N.Y.

MADE BY PEARS' UNSCENTED



## TZECCHO-SLOVAKS' ABILITY TO GOVERN

Commissioner of Republic Says Best Proof of Nation's Political Capacity Lies in Way Its Revolution Was Conducted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Speaking before the Chicago Association of Commerce here, Charles Pergler, commissioner of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, discussed some of the questions that have arisen regarding the organization of the Tzecho-Slovak state, and told his hearers to have no fear that the Tzecho-Slovaks are not able to govern themselves. Among other things he said they will grant the German minority in Bohemia full liberty and equal rights. In fact, he stated, they are in favor of an international law protecting the rights of national minorities.

Mr. Pergler said in part: "No state founded upon oppression and cemented with the blood of its subjects can endure. During the first three years of the war the Vienna and Budapest tyrants executed at least 30,000 and perhaps 60,000 civilians for political offenses. This statement went uncontradicted in the Austrian Parliament.

"As the result of Austria-Hungary's collapse we shall really see the erection of only two independent states, Poland and the Tzecho-Slovak Republic. Hungary has been practically independent since 1867, and she must now submit only to the operation of being reduced to a purely Magyar state; she must give up her dreams of continued domination and misrule over the Slovak, the Rumanian, the Jugoslav. Therefore, in Central Europe, two new Slavic states, the Polish and the Tzecho-Slovak. Inevitably we are confronted with a question, How about Slav political capacity?

"Perhaps the best proof of the political capacity of the Tzecho-Slovak nation lies in the way its present revolution against Austria-Hungary was conducted and consummated. Like all non-German nations it was caught unprepared. But without any cue from conventional political leadership the people to a man adopted an anti-Austrian and anti-German attitude. The Tzecho-Slovak soldier refused to fight and gave himself up to the allied armies in order to enlist with the forces of modern civilization and, as in Russia, to form an army of its own. The Tzecho-Slovak National Council very promptly became the directing body of these armies, which submitted voluntarily to its authority. Under this voluntary discipline Tzecho-Slovak troops performed exploits which will go down in history as unparalleled, and as one of the noblest classics of all ages. Here, surely, we have conclusive proof of the ability of the Tzecho-Slovak peoples to govern themselves.

It is generally conceded that while the Tzecho were ruled by their own kings, and while they were unloathed in their affairs, the nation prospered and grew intellectually in all respects. Throughout Bohemian history we find evidences of idealism. Spiritual values have never been underestimated by the Tzechos. The Hussite wars, while they had social and economic background, after all were fought for a religious and civic ideal, for communion in both kinds, and for the rights of the Tzecho language against the aggression of the Germans.

"It must always be remembered that the Tzecho, John Hus, preceded Luther by 100 years; that Komensky was one of the greatest educators of all ages; that Peter Chelicky preceded Tolstoy by 400 years; that the Tzecho warrior Zizka is regarded as one of the originators of modern strategy.

"In the second half of the Nineteenth Century, in spite of all persecution and oppression of the governments of Vienna and Budapest, the nation reached a cultural level surpassing that of any other nationality in Austria-Hungary. In literature and arts it is second to none in its numerical strength. In modern times, it has produced at least three poets of the first rank, Vrchlicky, Cech and Machar. Of the musicians and composers, one need only mention Smetana, Dvorak, and Kovarovic. Of

To Settle Estate of Florence A. Sanborn the library will be sold at auction at 3 o'clock, P. M., each day TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, December 3, 4, 5, 1918

In the L. J. BIRD CO., Upper Gallery, 7 BOSTON ST., BOSTON

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With them is a 15th Century Illuminated Manuscript, 17 full page miniatures Also thirteen of the first editions in the original pamphlets including the rare Pickwick Papers and Tale of Two Cities, all forming an attraction such as has not been in Boston for many a year.

Catalogue on application at above address Books to be on exhibition beginning Wednesday, November 27, 1918.

**THEATRICAL BOSTON**

**Plymouth Theatre** BOSTON, MASS. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 8:10. Evns. 8:10. Popular Mat. Thurs. Best Seats \$1.00

Stuart Walker presents **SEVENTEEN** WITH GREGORY KELLY

And the Original N. Y. Company A Play of Youth and Love and Summertime Played 8 months in N. Y., 3 months in Chicago.

the novelists there is a legion, and they have produced real works of art. In philosophy, the names of Masaryk, Krejci and Drtina are known to all scholars.

"According to the official statistics of the United States Immigration Bureau, of all the immigrants to the United States the Tzechos show one of the lowest percentages of illiteracy. Their eagerness for knowledge and education is well known. In Chicago, their natural ethnic center in America, there are hundreds of Tzecho physicians, lawyers, teachers and architects. The building of the State of Illinois at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco was designed by a Tzecho architect."

## WASHINGTON STATE HAS DRASTIC DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Washington—Officers of the Anti-Saloon League announce that Washington voters, in a ratio of nearly 4 to 1, have ratified the most drastic prohibitory law ever enacted in the United States. Under its provisions any person with as much as half a pint of liquor in his possession may be arrested. The law becomes operative in December, and violators are subject to a fine of from \$99 to \$250, or 30 to 90 days in jail, or both. The law differentiates between possession for one's personal use and possession for sale, according to an opinion of Robert C. Saunders, United States District Attorney. The person who is caught with liquor in his possession for the purpose of sale becomes a felon, subject to imprisonment in the state penitentiary for from one to five years.

## SUPPRESSION OF RED FLAG IS COMMENDED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—Approving the action of Mayor Hylan in prohibiting the display of the red flag in public meetings, the American Defense Society announced on Friday that it is taking steps to bring about similar action throughout the entire country. "In common with the citizens at large, we appreciate your prompt action in checking any tendency to defy law and order," said a letter sent by the society to Mayor Hylan. "We confidently assume that your action will be followed by the mayors of other cities, and this society is taking steps to bring about similar action in all cities of the United States."

## COMMITTEE TO DROP LA FOLLETTE INQUIRY

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate Privileges and Elections Committee has voted to recommend that no further action be taken on the resolution for investigation of the speech made by Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin at St. Paul, Minnesota. The committee's vote was 9 to 2. Senators Pomerene and Walsh voted to continue with the inquiry. Senator Pomerene will file a minority report when the Senate meets in December. The majority report will be filed by Senator Dillingham.

The discussion in the committee was bitter. It was learned, Senator Pomerene insisting that Senator La Follette's utterances were of such character as to demand an affirmative action by the Senate.

## E. T. SLATTERY CO.

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With Peace, Victory and Thanksgiving, Womanhood Welcomes

## The Revival of Gorgeous Evening Gowns

The most beautiful materials, sparkling trimmings, vivid colors and wonderful designs, the queenly black gown being one of the most favored.

Slattery's will meet the festive season by being the First to show these lovely creations and by offering exceptional values.

From a New Foreign Model

Crisp Taffeta and Filmy Tulle

The narrow silhouette skirt with its soft cloud of tulle over-draped is made completely charming with its fashionable high back with the Cheruit collar and square decollete front.

And the colors! Vivid tones of Nile green, coral, turquoise, all white and all black. Special Thanksgiving Sale Price \$45

Satins, Laces, Nets and Sequins

Beautiful Black Evening Gowns

Although the prices are much lower than regular these are not taken from stock and reduced; they were acquired last week from our best New York designer, who made them up for us, new, every one, for this occasion.

There are formal and semi-formal gowns with the new high back and square or round neck effects in front. Also decollete gowns, some with gracefully draped skirts, flounces or the distinctive straight line silhouette. Values \$85.00 to \$155.00.

Sale Price.....\$65 to \$85

E. T. SLATTERY CO.

## NO "SLACKER" LIST IN CINCINNATI, OHIO

Effort to Have Names of Those Who Gave "Adequately" Designated by Star Blocked at Meeting of Campaign Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Efforts to have published a permanent "social slacker" list in connection with this city's war chest campaign were quickly blocked at a meeting of the city's campaign leaders and team workers. A resolution was introduced by G. M. Scherz, captain of one of the soliciting teams, providing that a book be published giving the names of all donors to the war chest of sum of \$50 or more. In addition the resolution provided that "those subscriptions deemed adequate be given a star." Provisions for naming a committee to pass on the donations as to whether they were "adequate" also were made, and also that the printed books be so arranged as to districts and alphabetically so that the so-called "slackers" would be exposed.

When the resolution was introduced the injustice of the "star" plan was at once made the subject of an address. The resolution was finally adopted without the "slacker" provision, and to read that the book be published with names of all those giving \$12 or more. That even this arrangement might work an injustice on poor people who could not afford to give \$1 a month was not taken up at the meeting.

Many donations being made to the war chest, which in addition to the seven major war work organizations includes many sectarian charitable institutions of this city, are being marked by the donors for specific causes. Many are marked: "For Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross." Solicitors are meeting with remonstrances from prospective donors who do not want their contributions to go to certain sectarian organizations and institutions.

When the campaign began to lag, Chairman William Cooper Procter announced at a public meeting that he wanted "strong-arm squads" appointed to go out and get larger donations from those who were believed to be "social slackers."

"Do you mean you want to use force, if necessary?" Colonel Procter was asked. "I do," he replied. So-called "strong-arm methods" pursued in the cities of Northern Kentucky brought about a situation which resulted in a small riot at the courthouse in Alexandria, Kentucky. The method of calling a "court of inquiry" was used and 35 men were summoned to appear before the "court" to explain why they had not contributed to the war work fund, or why their donations were not larger. About 200 men gathered at the court house. During the discussions that followed, some of those summoned protested that demands made of them were excessive. A general fight started. Five donation solicitors were injured—James Nelson, a farmer of Flag Springs, Kentucky; Julian Tarvin, farmer, of Twelve Mile, Kentucky; George Tarvin, storekeeper, of Flag Springs, Kentucky; Edward Ball, mail carrier, of Carthage, Kentucky; and Matt McArthur of Carthage.

In Newport, Kentucky, a "court of inquiry" called by the Campbell County Council of National Defense to question about 75 citizens who had not given responses satisfactory to war fund solicitors, was declared off just before time for holding the

inquisition. Several explanations of the action were given. One report was that the State Council of Defense of Kentucky had forbidden such procedure. An official of the Newport council, however, said the "court" was abandoned upon receipt of a telegram from Washington, stating that a meeting of all county councils would be held in Louisville, Kentucky, to consider changed conditions brought about by the signing of the armistice. Wright Youtsey, chairman of the county council, also made public a letter purporting to give the council authority for holding "courts of inquiry," the letter being from Edward W. Hines, chairman of the Kentucky State Council of Defense. The letter authorizes the council to "issue subpoenas for witnesses to appear to testify in such investigation as your council may deem necessary to hold for the purpose of suppression of disloyalty or inquiring into the refusal of any of your citizens to support the government in this crisis."

## LUMBER EMBARGO REMOVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—Removal of the embargo against the shipment of lumber into territory north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, has caused much satisfaction here. The hardwood manufacturers of this section claim that the embargo imposed two months ago as a war emergency has greatly handicapped the industry. The privilege of reconsigning is also granted by the railway board. Now that relief from the embargo has come, the Southern Hardwood Traffic Association is preparing to wage a nation-wide contest for a reduction of freight rates.

## MILK PROFITEERS TO BE PROSECUTED

New York's Mayor Orders an Investigation—Rumor That Price of Milk Is Soon to Be Increased to 20 Cents a Quart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—In a letter to District Attorney Swann protesting against what he considers to be an unwarranted increase in the price of milk, Mayor Hylan stated that he thought milk profiteers should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. The Mayor asked the District Attorney to lay proceedings before Chief Magistrate McAdoo at once for this purpose, and stated that he had directed David Hirschfeld, commissioner of accounts, to investigate these "profiteers." The results of the commissioner's inquiries will be turned over to the District Attorney.

There are rumors that the price of milk will soon be increased to 20 cents per quart. Milk producers are maintaining that they will be forced out of business on account of the high cost of feed and labor unless prices are raised again.

Following a conference of the Dairy-men's League between federal officials and representatives of the Dairy-men's League at the Food Administration offices recently, it became known that the retail price of bottle milk to consumers may be still further advanced.

## Milk Distribution

More Efficient System Is Advocated in Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Establishment of a more efficient system of milk distribution in the large cities, especially Boston, with a view to eliminating duplication on distributing routes and a reduction in the cost of milk to the consumer, was advocated before the New England Regional Milk Commission at the session called to fix prices for the month of December. It was pointed out by a consumer that the commission, which has been in control of the milk business in New England for nearly a year, has obtained almost complete statistics showing the cost of producing milk in the large dairying section and of distributing it in Boston. The commission was told that consumers have paid the constantly increasing prices of milk with the same loyalty that they subscribed for Liberty bonds, through confidence in the fairness of the commission in fixing prices. "It was felt, however, that now the commission has practically ascertained the cost of production and distribution, the consumer has the right to demand that such data be used in formulating some plan for eliminating waste by both dairyman and dealer and reducing the cost of delivered milk."

## CHILE IS FACING UNITED DEMANDS

Peru and Bolivia Seek Restoration of the Provinces of Tacna and Arica, Report Says

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Serious riots against Peruvian business houses have occurred in Antofagasta, Chile, as a result of a false rumor that the Chilean Consul at Callao had been assassinated by Peruvians, according to reports reaching here.

There is reported to be great agitation throughout Chile over a speech made at La Paz by the Bolivian Minister of War, in which he is reported to have said that the hour had arrived to take back the provinces of Tacna and Arica from Chile.

The present unrest in Peru, Bolivia and Chile is due to the desire of the Peruvians and Bolivians to bring the Tacna-Arica question under President Wilson's fundamentals of self-determination. These border provinces constitute the "Alsace-Lorraine" question of South America. Peru and Bolivia insist that the provinces would return to them if the inhabitants were permitted to determine their own national affiliation.

The Chilean Government, according to a reliable source here, has approached Argentina on the subject of Argentina remaining neutral in the event of an outbreak between Chile and Peru. It is not definitely known what action the Argentine Government has taken.

# Thanksgiving Needs

In every home the Spirit of Thanksgiving should be manifested this year greater, perhaps, than at many other times. Accessories that will make the home bright and cheerful should be in abundance. We join in the celebration of this Thanksgiving by offering household needs at specially attractive prices. Everything you need can be bought here to good advantage. Qualities are of the best, prices lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed with every purchase.

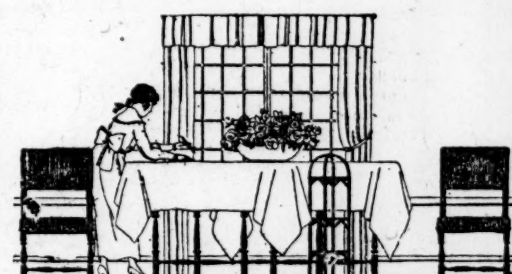
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Qualities That We Can Recommend. Many Patterns to Select From

**PATTERN TABLE CLOTHS**—New round designs in several patterns, two yds. long, hemmed. Special lot, at 1.69  
**TABLE NAPKINS**—Satin finish, in new patterns; only 50 dozen in the lot. Dozen 1.88  
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**TABLE NAPKINS**—A special lot of 90 doz., extra heavy, satin finish, assorted patterns. Doz. 4.00



**PATTERN TABLE CLOTHS**—Another special lot, size 48x88, heavy weight, beautiful satin finish. Each 1.88  
**TABLE NAPKINS**—Another special lot of 50 dozen; hemmed ready for use; a splendid bargain. Dozen 2.50  
**PATTERN TABLE CLOTHS**—Hemstitched, fine satin finish in choice patterns; 2 yds. long. Each 2.00  
**ALL-LINEN ROUND TABLE CLOTHS**—Double damask satin, 2 yards, a limited lot. Marked for this sale, at, each 10.00

## Essentials if you are to Prepare A Big Thanksgiving Dinner

<b>Bread Mixers</b> Made by Landers, Fry & Clark; size No. 404, will make from 4 to 10 loaves. Each 2.49	<b>Carving Set</b> With genuine bone handles, knife with 9-inch swaged blade. 3 pieces 2.49	<b>Gray Enamel Tea Kettle</b> 5-quart size.....98c 7-quart size.....1.49	<b>Casseroles</b> With fancy nickel plated pierced frame, wood handle and 2-pint brown and white in set. Each 1.34	<b>Iron Roasting Pan</b> Self-heating with indentations on top, 9x14 inches 59c	<b>Apple Parers</b> Pares, cores and slices at one time; for large or small fruit. Each 69c	<b>Seamless Aluminum Tea Kettles</b> Four-quart size, with patent cold wire handle; has excellent wearing qualities and is easier to heat than any other make. Each 2.24
<b>High-Grade Coffee Mills</b> Made with lock-off adjustment and drawer. Each 49c	<b>"Royal Granite" Double Roasters</b> Gray ware, self-heating. Small size.....2.49 Medium size.....3.24	<b>Enamel Covered Kettles</b> "Royal Granite" gray ware, 6-quart capacity. Each 98c	<b>Gray Enamel Roast Pans</b> Oblong shape, "Royal Granite" ware. 9 by 15 inches.....69c 10 1/2 by 15 in.....89c 11 by 16 in.....98c 11 by 17 inches.....1.10	<b>Gray Enamel Rite Boiler</b> 1 1/2-quart size.....98c	<b>Enamel Ham Boilers</b> Fancy oval shape, blue enamel with cover to match; 18 inches long, 12 inches wide and 7 inches high. Each 2.49	<b>Fruit Presses</b> For pressing fruit or vegetables or ric-ing potatoes, each 49c

## New Dinner Ware for the Holiday Can Be Bought at Great Savings Here

<b>COOKING CASSE-ROLES</b> —Brown and white lined family size, for baking and serving 49c	<b>NUT SETS</b> —Hand painted Nippon china; one large dish and six serving nut dishes, set 98c	<b>WHITE SEMI-PORCE-LAIN DINNER SETS</b> —Service for six persons 4.98	<b>Odd Pieces of Semi-Porcelain White Dinner Ware</b> At Special Low Prices A manufacturer's lot, subject to slight factory imperfections. PLATES—All sizes. Each 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c VEGETABLE DISHES—Each 10c, 15c, 19c and 49c NAPPIES—Each 19c and 29c Also many other articles marked at equally low prices.	<b>CUT GLASS NUT COMFORTS</b> —A small lot, in fine cut glass. Each 79c	<b>NIPPON CHINA CELERY SETS</b> —Comprising one long celery tray and six individual salt dips; 7 pieces for 1.98	<b>LARGE CUT GLASS SALT CEL-LARS</b> —Each 39c
<b>CUT GLASS WATER SETS</b> —Fine cut glass in floral patterns, comprising one 3-pint pitcher and 6 tumblers, set 3.49	<b>FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS</b> —Fine Limoges china, in dainty floral border decorations, coin gold handles, 100 pieces. 44.98	<b>HIGH-GRADE SEMI-PORCE-LAIN DINNER SETS</b> —In an assortment of dainty border and spray decorations, service for 12 persons 21.98	<b>AMERICAN SEMI-PORCE-LAIN DINNER SETS</b> —100 and 112-piece composition in the latest border patterns 24.98	<b>DECORATED DINNER SETS</b> —Fine semi-porcelain, in dainty decorations. 5.98	<b>NIPPON CHINA DINNER SETS</b> —Richly decorated in floral and pheasant designs, 100 pieces 29.98	<b>WATER TUMBLERS</b> —Pressed glass, full size. 6 for 35c



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## MUSIC

## English Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In connection with the Aberdeen center of the Trinity College of Music, Sir Frederick Bridge has lately been presenting the awards to the successful students. From the annual report read by the local secretary it appears that the total number of candidates was 199, of whom 19 were examined in theory, and 180 in practical subjects, which included pianoforte, violin, cello and singing. All the theoretical candidates were successful and 116 pass certificates were gained. Before distributing the diplomas, medals, and prizes, Sir Frederick Bridge said that this was a capital and encouraging record. He was very glad to see the increase in the number of violin candidates. They did not wish to oust the pianoforte—they could not do that, for it was the domestic instrument—but he thought that, especially in the case of a boy, when he got bored with pianoforte practice he should be given a violin which he could take with him wherever he went, even to bed; a thing he could not do with a piano! A great work could be done for the progress of music if they could get established in their cities and towns a resident orchestra which did not try to soar to the heights of Elgar, or Wagner, or Strauss, but which could play modern music. There was, as was well known, a great trust called the Carnegie Trust, which had provided organs for churches and given a prize for the writing of music, a prize that took the form of publishing the musical poem. But he thought the trust should go further and provide for the production of the prize piece; in other words, an important work for musical culture would be done if the trust would subsidize, even in towns of moderate size, a small resident orchestra.

M. Moiseiwitsch lately gave the first of his subscription series of pianoforte recitals at the Wigmore Hall. The program was drawn entirely from Bach and Liszt, and included the latter's immensely interesting sonata in B minor. The artist gave a most powerful and telling performance of this unique work; but interest centered chiefly in the Bach items, which were played with a freshness, vigor, and simplicity that were masterly. The preludes and fugues from the "Well-tempered" were delivered with a charm it would be difficult to describe, and they were never marred by inappropriate expression. In the organ fantasia and fugue in G minor, M. Moiseiwitsch showed to the full his command of every resource, as well as his restraint.

On behalf of "Narodopravstvo," a recently formed union of Russians in Great Britain who wish that Russia may be animated by a spirit of national liberty and restored to the enjoyment of just democratic social and political order, a vocal and pianoforte recital has been given by Messrs. Rosing and Moiseiwitsch at the Wigmore Hall. It is announced that the "activities of the union are prompted by direct opposition to the atrocious rule of the Bolsheviki, as well as by the spirit of close cooperation with the Allies, in the struggle for freeing Russia from the German domination imposed by the infamous Brest-Litovsk betrayal." The union stands in need of funds in support of their policy—hence the recent recital. Both the above-mentioned artists have gained an assured position in England—a position to which their gifts fully entitle them—and their combination on this occasion was a complete success. Mr. Rosing has a voice of rare musical quality, and his singing was characterized by dramatic intensity and a large poetic conception. In César Cui's "Famine," Rimsky-Korsakov's "Hindoo" song from "Sadko," Borodin's "La Mer," and Prince Vladimir's meditation from "Prince Igor" his rendering was unusually penetrating and he carried all before him. Mr. Veroli accompanied with unfailing discretion. Mr. Moiseiwitsch played Schumann's "Carnaval" and a number of smaller pieces, which included Ravel's "Jeux d'Eau," Rachmaninov's "Prelude" in B minor, and Debussy's exhilarating "Toccata." These were given with his wonted perfection of style and were received with whole-hearted approval.

## Alfred Cortot's Recital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Alfred Cortot, who came to the United States



On Dartmouth Street, Boston, looking toward Copley Square

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## FARE INCREASE PLAN CONTESTED

Sacramento City Commission Objects to Action of Street Railway After Abolishing Jitneys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, California.—The general movement of street railway companies of California cities to increase the fare from five cents to ten cents or higher has met with a serious obstacle in Sacramento in the president of the Sacramento city commission, who has apparently been given carte blanche by his fellow commissioners to carry the matter to a final settlement.

Several months ago the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, owners of the street car system in Sacramento, went before the city commissioners asking radical legislation for the regulation of jitney buses then in operation here, insisting that unless the commissioners came to their rescue the traction company would be compelled to abandon the operation of its cars to avert bankruptcy.

Impressed by its claims, and with the assurance that the company could and would operate at a profit on a five-cent fare, the city commissioners enacted an ordinance compelling the jitney buses to operate only on isolated lines of traffic.

Recently the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, in complying with the law in such procedure, announced its intention to petition the California Railway Commission to grant them permission to increase the fare in Sacramento to the extent which the company's claims at the hearing would appear to justify.

Upon learning of the traction company's intention D. W. Carmichael,

president of the city commission notified the company that he considered the petition a breach of its promise to the city of Sacramento given when the ordinance protecting the street car company from jitney competition was enacted. He further insisted that unless the petition before the railway commission be withdrawn the jitney ordinance would be revoked. In keeping with his warning, the jitneys are again paralleling the street car lines throughout the city and the commission proposes to contest the petition at every point.

## CONTRACT FOR WAR TANKS TO BE FILLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—This bureau learns that the British Government has ordered the construction in the United States of 20,000 tanks, of a size between the largest and the whippets, and that the cessation of hostilities has not caused the cancellation of this order. Indeed, it is declared that the tanks will be so constructed that, if not used for war purposes, they can do service as tractors in the production of foodstuffs.

## PRESIDENT-ELECT OF BRAZIL MAY RESIGN

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Rodrigues Alves, president-elect, will resign the presidency because of indisposition, it is reported. Ruy Barbosa is mentioned as a candidate at a special election to be held to elect a successor for Senhor Alves.

Señor Barbosa and Señor Nilo Picarba will be members of Brazil's delegation to the peace conference, it is expected.

## MORNING IN BOSTON STREETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

How grateful a thing is the shadow of a great tree in a city street, even as that of "a great rock in a weary land." Alike to the pedestrian comfort in its cool depths, and from its umbrous fastness looking out upon the sunny prospect, and to the stroller delighting in the picturesque opposition of lights and darks, of verdure and masonry afforded by the trees that make attractive so many of the city's public ways, it is a thing to treasure in.

To this last, the morning perambulation is a source of delight. Often at the junction of streets, as here pictured, there rises boldly into the light the verdurous bulk of some noble group of trees beneath which there lies shadow of depth in splendid and dramatic contrast to the sunlit street. Deep within the great shade pendant masses of foliage,

## Great Reductions

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The Store of Sensible Gifts  
The Store of No Disappointments

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Uncle Sam Says:  
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trunks and architectural voids are betrayed by their variations of tone within the cool gloom. So powerful is the opposition of light and dark that it holds the regard to the almost complete visual exclusion of all else, so that further up the street, beyond the secondary light upon the further tree, a block or so further up, one but sees, subconsciously and not distinctly, the retiring bulk of buildings in the sun finally lost in the gray silhouette of those on the far side of distant Copley Square.

The crowning height of a distant tower, a gray, light-pierced upright, whose spire continues the governing upper line of the great tree mass, leads the eye upward into the morning heavens.

## ILLINOIS ACID SOILS ARE BEING RECLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MENARD, Illinois.—Prisoners in the Southern Illinois prison here are aiding in reclaiming the acid soils of "Egypt," as a great part of Southern Illinois is called. They are blasting down the limestone cliffs that overlook the Mississippi and that furnish a part of the prison walls, and turning the rock into limestone dust at the rate of about 60,000 tons a year. This is shipped all over the southern part of the State and spread on the fields where it aids in sweetening the soil.

This department of the prison was instituted under Gen. J. H. Smith of Clay City, Illinois, who was warden for many years. It has been developed until now there is hardly a township in the southern part of the State whose fields are not dotted by the piles of gray dust in autumn, ready to be mixed with the soil. Recently it has been found necessary to raise the price of the product from 80 cents to \$1 per ton, but the demand has not been affected.

## GOVERNOR-ELECT FOR PROHIBITION

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—John H. Bartlett of Portsmouth, who was elected Governor on the Republican ticket at the recent election, declared himself for state and national prohibition in a letter of acknowledgment of resolutions recently passed by the state branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. He said he did not see how there could be any question about the enactment by the Legislature of resolutions placing the State in favor of prohibition.

## BUSINESS IS NOW GETTING INTO LINE

Removal of Government Restrictions in United States Results in Renewed Trade Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Now that United States Government restrictions are being removed, and opportunities for renewed activity in trade and commerce are opening up, business is getting into line.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is to have a conference in Atlantic City, New Jersey, Dec. 4, 5 and 6. The most definite action probably will be the preservation of the war service committees in every industry under a different name.

The individual committees will take up for discussion such subjects as: legal means of stabilizing prices; estimated amount of labor, skilled and unskilled, male and female, required for the production of 1919; financing problems during reconstruction, including the desirability of government aid and financial legislation; methods of meeting government cancellations with the least amount of hardship; suggestions as to the continuance of the War Industries Board or any other government departments during the period of reconstruction; propaganda necessary to educate the retailer and consumer to accept eliminations and simplifications.

The War Service Committee has written a letter to President Wilson urging an early announcement of a comprehensive plan for adjustment of war contracts to prevent the possibility of a business panic, and it adds that the recent cancellation of contracts has caused a great deal of apprehension and disturbance, uneasiness especially being manifested by the banks which have extended credit to contractors and sub-contractors. "Another serious situation," it is declared, "is that involving the protection of values in stocks of raw materials in hand which a very large number of manufacturers engaged in government work purchased at the high prices which have prevailed and are now carrying."

## LOAN TO BELGIUM

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Treasury on Saturday extended another credit to Belgium of \$5,600,000, making total loans to Belgium \$198,120,000, and a total for all the Allies of \$3,184,576,666.

## Handkerchiefs For Holiday Purposes—Prices and Qualities to Suit All!

Our buyers have been exceptionally fortunate, not only in the finer linen Handkerchiefs, but have been equally capable in obtaining a most extensive selection of new and dainty numbers in silk and lace—hundreds of novelties are included, and the prices range to meet every pocket book.

Women's Initialed Handkerchiefs of fine sheer quality lawn—white and colored initials—Box of three, 35¢  
Women's Initialed Handkerchiefs, with one corner colored embroidered designs—Box of three, 85¢  
Women's Hemstitched Initialed Handkerchiefs—good quality lawn—Box of three, 65¢  
Women's Initialed Handkerchiefs, with pretty embroidered designs—Box of three, 75¢  
Women's Irish Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs, with colored borders—at 20¢ each. Also plain white at 25¢ each  
All Linen Handkerchiefs—hemstitched, at 15¢, 25¢ and 35¢ each  
Beautiful Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs—pure Irish linen—at 35¢ each—three for \$1.00  
All Linen Handkerchiefs, with hand embroidered one-corner designs and pretty colored borders, at 40¢, 45¢ and 59¢ each  
Genuine Hand Embroidered Appenzell Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, at 50¢, 65¢ and 75¢  
Pretty Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, with colored scalloped borders at 25¢ and 35¢  
All Linen Handkerchiefs, with 1/4-inch hemstitched hem and pretty embroidered designs—Box of six, \$1.50  
Women's Handkerchiefs of fine pure linen and Irish hand embroidery—Box of three, \$1.25  
All Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with pretty embroidered designs—Box of three, \$1.00  
Women's Handkerchiefs of fine sheer quality lawn with scalloped borders and beautiful embroidered designs—Box of three, \$1.25  
Pretty Colored Embroidered Handkerchiefs—Box of three, 85¢  
Fine Sheer Quality Lawn Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—Box of three, 50¢

Roberts Bros. THIRD & MORRISON

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## Holiday Gifts of Quality

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Their Quality and Price, together with our excellent service, will surely please you.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Girl's-Eye Glimpse of  
Château de Ramezay

All the cold of the Canadian Northland seemed poured into the day that Travellette and Auntie Chère visited the Château de Ramezay. Not the usual Montreal, cold, dry and sparkling, but the huddly kind, that drove you down into your coat collar, far as you could go, and left just the littlest tip of your very red nose to the nose-nipping air.

Now, you may wonder what cold has to do with the historic old building that you find by a winding way through the oldest, narrowest streets of Montreal. To Travellette, it was a link of understanding with the brave old past. To such weather as this had they come—they who came out to Canada. To unmined coal and uncut wood and unbuilt houses had they come—in weather like this!

"They must have had an awfully good reason for coming and an awfully good reason for staying, too—those pioneers in Canada-making," thought the little American Travellette.

Approaching the low, age-colored mansion of former times, snow-impaled behind the high, wrought-iron fence, Travellette tossed the fence aside as a merely modern protection. She wasn't much impressed with the rusty, broken old cannon, either, set in the middle of a brief lawn of snow, being rather of Hawthorne's opinion regarding cannon and battles (only Travellette added dates), that they are the most unnecessary-to-tell-about parts of history.

But, when they opened the plain front door (which was not in the middle, as one might expect of so ancient a dwelling) and she saw the first thing, facing them from a barish room at the right, a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, Travellette felt closer to the past of Canada than even the cold had brought her.

"Auntie, Auntie Chère," she burst out in a whirl of a voice, "the dear old fellow! To think they love him 'way up here!'"

Auntie Chère, who always felt that there was a lot more to know about history, knew just enough to explain that, of course, that portrait hadn't hung there in the early Governor's time; that the Château de Ramezay was an historic museum now, in charge of an ardent historical society, and the relics they would see reflected many phases of Canadian history.

"But the early governors!" interrupted Travellette, in a way that outside of a story would seem rude.

"Oh, I suppose the château was built for them," essayed Auntie Chère a shade indefinitely. "No, built originally by a French nobleman, Count de Ramezay, I think, and later used by the governors of Canada."

Travellette looked at the bare, cold floors and the dull plaster walls hung with countless pictures that didn't look a bit interesting till you began to single them out, and the border of glassed-in showcases, outwardly commonplace.

"Oh, I suppose the Château was built they really lived!" she sighed.

"Well, here's a beautiful example of their dress, or their ladies' dress, at least," pointed out Auntie Chère, as they came before a more pleasing showcase in an adjoining room. A lovely brocaded slipper, almost too tiny to be true, lay beside carved ivory fans and a plum-colored pokebonnet, so extravagantly huge that Travellette wondered if the wearer of the satiny slipper could possibly have had a head large enough to fit it.

Travellette and Auntie Chère strolled through four small rooms of the ordinary museum description. Travellette admired the bright wampum beads and wild, feathered head-dress of early Indians; Auntie Chère liked the finely written script of ancient documents. They both loved the old woodcuts—scenes of growing-up Canada.

"It reminds me of the Old State House in Boston," declared Travellette, who, on a travel tour, was a somewhat habby child.

"Why!" she exclaimed, as she thought of it. "I suppose there weren't such very different people here in olden times. They certainly aren't very different now, except, of course, the French-Canadians, and even they speak such good English when they choose."

Auntie Chère assented vaguely, and Travellette complained that she thought it was too bad to feel so very much at home, when she wanted so prodigiously to feel in a foreign country.

"But you haven't told me just why Benjamin Franklin's portrait is here," the young unquenchable soon began.

At this moment (and I dare say Auntie Chère was glad enough) they saw a group of visitors stop before a counter in a little anteroom, set snugly among the other four. There was a little story-book man behind the counter, who seemed to blend into the ageless color of the château. There were souvenir spoons and post cards, and play canoes and moccasins and sweet-grass baskets, made by modern Indians. And there were small brown catalogues, which the visitors bought, and then were led by the story-book man through a narrow hall to a mysterious door.

"Oh, Auntie Chère," cried the vivaciously curious Travellette, "that must be the land of how the governors really lived!"

So Auntie Chère and Travellette bought their catalogues, the price of permission to enter the land of how the governors really lived.

But about all they saw of the governors' manner of living was an ancient drawing room, not unlike any common room, containing samples of

the humbler settlers' furniture—hand-made chests and chairs from boxes, spinning wheels and woven rugs. Then there was an average room and, deep into a cellar, stairs. Of course, Travellette and Auntie Chère chose the stairs.

Here they found not only a great kitchen, with built-in ovens and hanging cranes, but a vault, a crumbling, history-laden vault, with a grate, and unfathomable blackness glaring through its bars, where down secret passages to the St. Lawrence River or in hiding from Indians, imagination could endlessly explore.

Perhaps both Travellette and Auntie Chère had taken a considerable journey (in different paths) when they met of a sudden in the conclusion that these uninhabited quarters were unheated besides. Imbued with a solemn appreciation of the courage and resourcefulness of the Canadian pioneers, both English and French, they made their way over uncarpeted floors and through chill corridors to the more comfortable, if less entertaining, rooms of the château.

Travellette's chief impression, when she left the Château de Ramezay, was that she must be sure to go there again.

After reviving the miniature pageant of history, which she had seen there, she was gladder than anything about that portrait of Benjamin Franklin.

The Rainbow Trout's  
Disappearance

One morning, Brownie saw his cousin, Rainbow, swim very swiftly around the corner of the little island in the river. The rainbow trout had said: "Good morning," and then had whisked on, before the brown trout could ask him where he was going or how he was enjoying the river or anything else; and the brown trout really wanted to talk with him.

Rainbow had, indeed, something on his mind and he did not waste a minute in telling anyone about it. He was up and swimming before any of his brothers, which is a good plan when you really want to accomplish something in prompt order. The races of the previous day and the jumping sports had given him an idea.

If a trout could swim and jump as well as he had done yesterday in the contests, he could go to see his friends in the pond just about when he pleased, with no thought of not being able to get there and back again into the river. Some of the trout had told him that they had not been back into the pond, since they had succeeded in leaping the big rock and getting into the river, and that they did not think that he would ever want to return there again; but he did, all the same.

Perhaps the other trout had not left any friends behind them in the pond, or their friends had been larger fish and these had come along with them on the very day that they left the pond; but Rainbow wanted to see his friend, the little silverfish, who had encouraged him in his leaping and whom he had promised to visit some day, if he could. He was sure that he could jump over the rock into the pond now, from what he had seen other trout in the stream do on the previous day, and from what he had been able to do himself.

The early morning was delightful, with the freshest breezes that rippled the water just enough to make it very pleasant swimming for Rainbow, and he laughed happily to himself as he swiftly wound his way between rocks and through clumps of water grasses, thinking of the surprise that he would give his friend, the little silverfish, in the pond.

He was soon up to the head of the stream and, gathering his forces, he gave a big leap and passed right over the rock between the stream and the pond, which just a film of water trickled over, and bounced on the pond. Around the pond he darted, as joyful at being in his old home as he had been in getting into his new river home. He was so jubilant that he forgot the principal reason of his visit to the pond, till little silverfish saw him and called to him as loudly as he could: "Rainbow, rainbow trout, please wait."

"Of course, I'll wait," said Rainbow, leaping out of the water higher than little silverfish had ever seen him leap before; "I came here on purpose to see you. The stream is a fine place, but I wanted to see my friend in the pond."

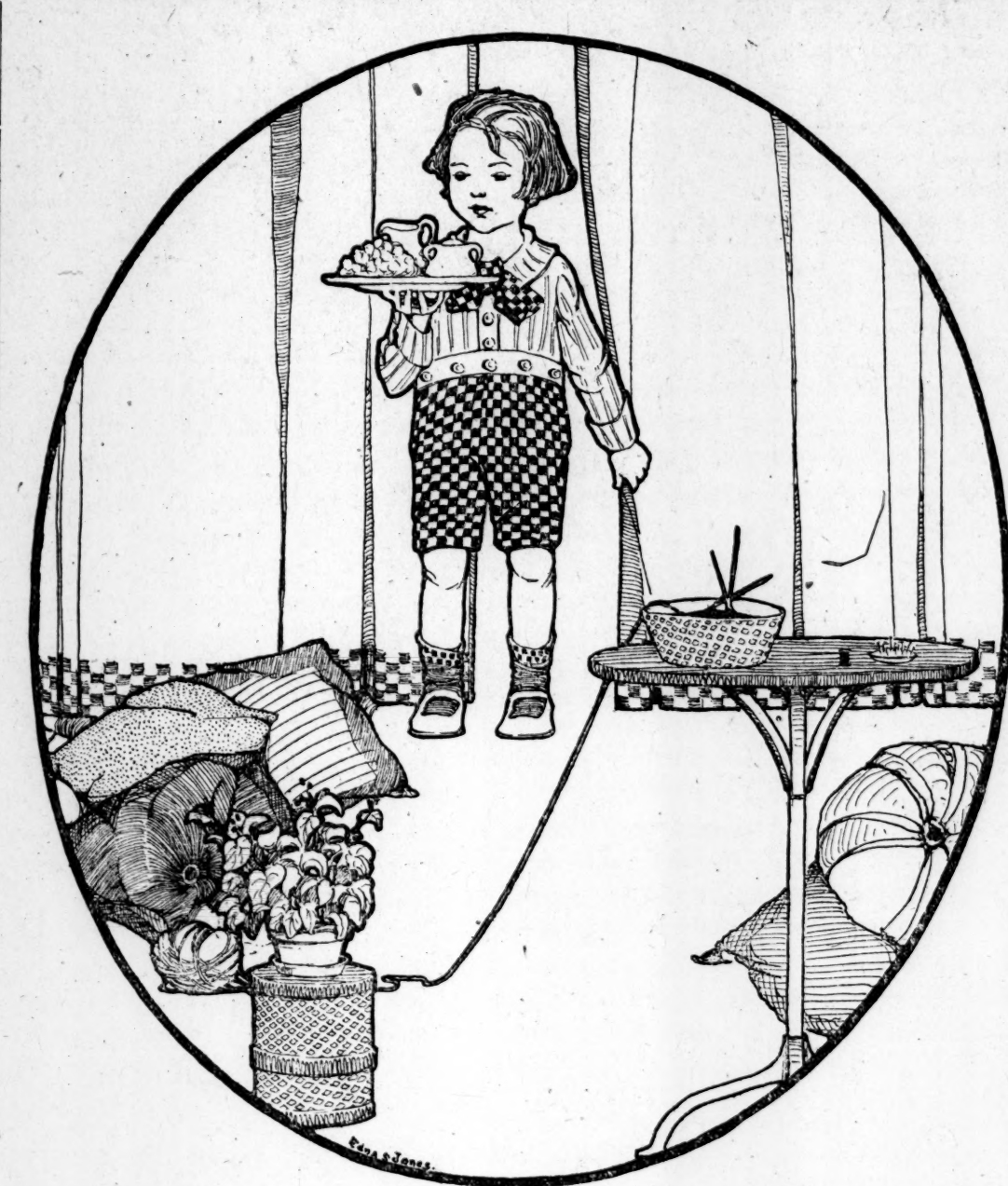
"I'm delighted to see you so soon again," said the little silverfish. "I did not expect such pleasure. I did not know that I would ever see you again, unless I should succeed, in some way, in getting into the stream; but, really, you didn't seem to be looking for me this morning."

Rainbow laughed as only a rainbow trout can laugh, long and heartily. "You are just right," he admitted at length, and then laughed again. "It is very funny; I came on purpose to see you and, when I got back in the pond, it felt so good to be here again that I just swam around and around for joy. Somehow, this still feels more like home than the river, although the river is a very fine place, as I said; but I really came to see you again and I'm very glad I got back here so quickly and so easily."

"I think the lake, which you still call a pond, is one of the most beautiful homes a fish could have, and I don't think that I will ever want to leave it," declared silverfish. "Just wonder you came back here, just as soon as you could."

"It certainly feels good to be back, a friend silverfish, but the river is a good place, too. That reminds me that I came off without telling one of my brothers or cousins where I was going or what I was going to do."

"They ought to know that you have come back here," said silverfish, "for



"With eyes glued upon that carefully balanced tray"

where else would you think of going? This is the most natural place in the world for you to visit, since you left it only a few days ago, and the other trout ought to know that if they really stop to think."

"They may not stop to think," answered Rainbow; "we don't always stop to think. We sometimes start to do a thing, without really thinking at all."

"It's their fault and not yours, if they don't think," said silverfish; "let them scurry around the stream, if they don't want to think where you ought to be, until they do think. It may teach them to think. Now let's have a game of hide-and-seek,—the kind we used to play."

They were about to start their game when a brown trout came toward them, followed by half a dozen rainbow trout. "So, there you are," they exclaimed breathlessly. "What a chase you have given us! We looked all over the stream for you and some of your brothers have gone to several of the brooks that lead into the stream, to see if they could find you."

"I don't see why you shouldn't be certain I was here," said Rainbow, with dignity. "I didn't know any other place to go, if you had stopped to think about it. It is one of the loveliest places in the world of waters and so home—but let me introduce you all to my friend whom I returned to visit, little silverfish."

The trout leaped and circled, as a greeting to the silverfish and, since the silverfish could not match them in this sort of greeting, he said modestly: "It is a great honor to meet the distinguished brothers of my friend, who have lived so long in the stream and seldom come into our humble lake—I beg your pardon, I believe you call it a pond, and I will try to remember when I speak to you. I wish you might come more often."

The trout continued to circle and leap, while silverfish was speaking, and he had hardly uttered the last word when off they dashed, for trout are such lively fishes that they seldom keep quiet for a minute at a time. "Good-by," see you again," they called.

"Please, Rainbow, just a minute," begged silverfish.

Rainbow came back a little. "I must go back to the stream and hunt up my brothers, for if they all came into the pond they would crowd some of the little fish out; but I'll come back and see you again before very long, I hope."

"Please do, and stay longer next time," pleaded silverfish; "that was what I wanted to ask you. I am very glad you came and I will tell my sister you were here. Good-by, if you must be going."

"Good-by," answered Rainbow, as he dashed off after his brothers, and soon they had leaped the rock between the pond and the stream. Little silverfish went to look for his sister, to tell her of the trout's visit.

Can You Find Curly  
Locks?

There is only one thing lacking here to make this picture of the story of Curly Locks complete. Through the curtains the little boy is making his way, eyes glued upon that carefully balanced tray, piled high with luscious strawberries and cream. We can quite understand why he should take care of those strawberries, for not every one can eat them in winter time, and why he should not wish to spill the cream upon the rug; but it is hard to believe, during these war times, that there is sugar enough in the bowl for him to run any risk of its overflowing. Perhaps, though, there has been no sugar shortage in the Land of Nursery Rhymes. Everything seems to be right about the boy and his burden.

We see Curly Locks' work, too, high on the table, only, as is entirely fitting, she appears to have been knitting a soldier's sock or sweater instead of "sewing a fine seam." Her ball of wool has rolled away among those cushions, in just the old familiar, provoking way that most balls have. So you will agree with me that the setting is perfect.

But where is Curly Locks herself? She cannot have gone far off, surely, knowing that such an obliging little boy is waiting to bestow his best gifts upon her. Can she have hidden among those cushions, on the floor? Perhaps she is just playing a joke upon the boy, and is going any minute to jump out at him, beneath his very feet, startling him with a cry. At any rate, you had better hurry to find Curly Locks quickly, before that tray upsets and any part of the feast spills.

## Robert of Lincoln

"You all know the nursery rhyme," began Grandpa one night, when the children were climbing about his chair, asking for a story, "which runs something like this:

"Elizabeth, Eliza, Betsey and Bess  
Went out one day to seek a bird's nest."

"They were really all one girl," put in wee Harry.

"Right you are," assented Grandpa; "and, now, how would you like me to tell you about a bird which has as many names as has this girl?"

"I think I know what it is," said Elsie; "it's the Bobolink, isn't it, Grandpa?"

"Right again," replied Grandpa; "it's our own little Robert of Lincoln, who makes the woods so merry in the early summer months with his gay, rollicking song. Do you know how many miles he comes to sing it?"

"Four thousand miles," Grandpa continued, as no one seemed to know; "all the way from Brazil, in South America. He is one of the greatest little travelers known. Many birds journey to winter quarters, but few fly so far as the Bobolink."

"What makes him fly so far?" queried wee Harry.

"That he's never told us, but we think we know, and this is the reason. Once upon a time, a very long while ago, before the glacial period—which you know was a time when the climate of the middle and northern latitudes was very, very cold and ice

covered large portions of Europe and North America—all the country, which is now the Dominion of Canada, was quite warm and was the home of countless song birds. When the climate changed and ice formed over these regions, the birds were driven to seek refuge where it was warmer and great numbers of them flocked southward to the country that is now the United States; but, as the food supply was not sufficient there to provide for the regular inhabitants of this region and the newcomers as well, some of the birds continued their flight southward and our Bobolink among them. But the birds that went south never forgot their northern homes and, each year, back they fly just as regularly as comes the springtime."

"Tell us about their journey, Grandpa, please," said Elsie.

"Well, along in the latter part of March or early April we can hear Mr. Bobolink say to Mrs. Bobolink, down in Brazil, 'My dear, don't you think it's about time we were beginning our trip north?' Mrs. Bobolink, who is of a very retiring disposition, and seldom has a decided opinion on any subject, says: 'It seems a little early to me, but of course, you know better; and, if you think it's time, we may as well be about it.' Then Mr. Bobolink starts preparations for his journey and, on his upward trip, he travels alone, going ahead to secure comfortable quarters for himself and Mrs. Bobolink, who will follow in a short time. His luggage isn't hard to pack; in fact, he doesn't have to take any at all, for his gray traveling suit is just the thing to wear; and, as for carrying food along, he has had so much all winter that he needs little to eat on his trip. What he requires he makes brief pauses for, in places where food is abundant and easily obtainable. He doesn't even have to carry a compass."

"What would he do with a compass?" asked Robert.

"That's it," replied Grandpa. "What need has he for one? Yet no mariner would ever think of starting off on a voyage without his compass to guide him, even though a mariner has far more to indicate the way to him than has our Bobolink. By night, the mariner has the stars and, at all times, he has his maps and charts, while Mr. Bobolink, traveling sometimes three miles high in the air, can see nothing of the valleys, mountains, plains, marshes, forests and seas over which he passes; yet he finds his way and pursues a course as direct and unchanging as if it were all marked out on paper, and he had the most true and delicate compass to assist him in following it."

"About the first of May he reaches New York, and then he either continues his way as far north as Nova Scotia or as far west as Utah, or else he takes up his residence anywhere between that and the Atlantic seaboard. Then what a primping time there is, getting ready to welcome Mrs. Bobolink, who soon follows! It would never do to welcome her in a dusty traveling suit; so off comes this and on he dons his party clothes, only I suppose," and here Grandpa laughed, "because he has no valet to assist him, he puts on his full dress suit upside down, and then he buff vest which, of course, should be underneath, he puts on his back, while his black coat covers his chest."

The children laughed heartily at this.

this. "I should think he'd look awfully funny," said Robert.

"On the contrary," replied Grandpa, "he looks very splendid indeed, with his buff and white markings, and there is no prouder or handsomer bird in the whole country than he. Don't you remember what William Cullen Bryant says in his poem about him:

"Robert of Lincoln is gayly dressed,  
Wearing a bright black wedding-coat;

White are his shoulders and white his crest;  
Hear him call in his merry note,  
Bob-o-link, bob-o-link.

Spink, spank, spink,  
Look what a nice new coat is mine!  
Sure there was never a bird so fine,  
Chee, chee, chee."

"After Mrs. Bobolink comes," continued Grandpa, "there's a busy time, for there is the nest to make and the children to train, so they can go back with their father and mother, when the return trip is made to Brazil. Of course, no one could attempt a 4000-mile journey without preparing for it."

"Now he knows, just as well as you do, that it wouldn't be a proper thing at all to go traveling in a party dress; so, all the while the practice flights are being made with the baby birds, he is very busy attending to his own costume, and he is—what can't be said of many men—his own tailor."

"Does he go back to his gray suit?" asked Elsie.

"Yes," replied Grandpa, "but not all at once. You see, a bird's wings are his motor power, and, if he lost all his feathers at once, he wouldn't be able to fly. You can always tell by a bird's wings whether he travels far when he migrates. Look at the swallows, for instance. They take remarkably long flights and their long, narrow wings show how well they are fashioned for flying, while the Bob-White and Grouse are essentially ground birds, as their stout bodies and short, stubby wings show, and they migrate but a short distance, if at all. So, when our Bobolink starts to put on his traveling suit, he does so by degrees. First, on one wing drops out a black feather and then on the opposite wing, in exactly the same place, drops out another, and in their places begin to grow gray feathers. So it goes, feather by feather, until there is nothing left of the black suit at all. Now he begins to be called the 'Reedbird.' So completely changed is he that, when the family reaches the rice fields of South Carolina and Georgia, late in August, he is known as the 'Ricebird' or 'Ortolan.' Truth compels me to say that he is not very welcome here, for you must remember that it is not only our family of Bobolinks that journey South each year; it is every family of Bobolinks from the Atlantic Coast to the Rocky Mountains, all going South at the same time and all taking the same route. When the farmers see all these thousands of hungry birds descending on their rice fields, they begin to wonder, after the birds get through, if they will have any rice left. Therefore, out come all the Negroes and every one connected with the rice fields and, by beating on tin pans and producing all kinds of noises, they make it very apparent to Mr. Bobolink that he isn't wanted, so off he flies to more hospitable quarters. Cuba is the next stopping place, and here he is known as 'Chambers.' From Cuba he goes to Jamaica, and he surely must have found hospitable treatment somewhere, for by the time he gets to Jamaica, he is so plump that he is called 'Butterbird.' But he doesn't linger long, and soon he is in flight again."

"There are two ways of going to their winter quarters from Jamaica. Some Bobolinks fly over to Central America and make their way down the coast; others do not stop, but make one continuous flight of 400 miles to the mainland of South America, and from thence travel southward until the big marshes, below the Amazon River in southern Brazil, are reached. Here Mr. Bobolink and his family make themselves comfortable for the winter in their warm, pleasant quarters."

"So, you see," said Grandpa, lifting up wee Harry, who had gone sound asleep, "Robert of Lincoln has quite as many names, if not more than Elizabeth, Eliza, Betsey, and Bess."

"What would he do with a compass?" asked Robert.

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Kitty, in India, to Mollie,  
in England

Dear Mollie:

I was awfully glad to get your letter this mail. I am so sorry I never answered your last letter, but your plan of writing every mail, whether there is any news or not, is capital. I am beginning at once. I am not a bit afraid that I shall have no news; my problem is where to begin. I have been "out in India" now a whole year. I think I have told you that "coming out" means coming to India, and "going home" means going to England. Well, Mother only meant me to stay "out" for the cold weather, and then "go home" and settle down at school again; but the next thing we knew was that women were not allowed to travel at all, thanks to the Kaiser and his submarines. So here I am, stranded in this country until the war is over. Mother was frightfully upset about it at first. You see, I was only 14 and my education wasn't finished.

I asked Dad if he didn't think it a pity that my education could never be finished. He said that no one, who was any good, ever did finish his education. I think he meant that, however wise you may be, there is always more to learn. All the same, I couldn't quite see how I was to go on learning, without either books or schools. I said so to Dad. He asked me whether I knew the names of the trees and plants around me. Of course, I didn't. He asked me whether I could consult my Indian neighbors on the subject. As I didn't know a word of Bengali, I had to say that I couldn't. He said he thought there was no need to inquire any further into what there was for me to learn, when I didn't even know the language of the country I was living in. So, as I am living in Bengal, Dad has set me to work to learn Bengali.

"Thanks to Dad's teaching, I can make myself understood now, and I can read simple Bengali story books, but I don't call Bengali an easy language. It isn't written or printed like English. You have to go right back to the beginning and learn your letters. I can tell you I felt pretty small, pecking away at the Bengali alphabet, learning to write words of two and three letters. There never was such an awful conundrum as the Bengali alphabet. There are fifty letters and two ways of writing each vowel. You write the vowels in one way at the beginning of a word, and in quite a different way in the middle of a word. When two or three consonants come together, you write them in a bundle. You pile K and L one on top of another. S, R, U, you mix up into a single sign. I hear that it takes a Bengali child two years to learn its alphabet, and I'm not a bit surprised.

Dad has been through all the difficulties of learning Bengali himself, and so was able to set me to work in the best way, but when he began his studies the only teacher he could get was a Pundit. A Pundit is a wise man of the East. He is so polished and polite that he couldn't hurry, even to catch a train. Dad's tales of his early Bengali studies are too funny for words. He knew quite a lot of Bengali when he first engaged the Pundit. He could speak, in a fashion, and he knew his letters but no grammar, and he didn't understand the idioms. Perhaps, if he had been in the city, he would have been able to get a Pundit more used to English people and their ways."

As it was, his wise man of the East had never been in a Sahib's house before and it was difficult to persuade him to sit down. He bowed and smirked and flourished his hands, and said that he couldn't possibly show the Sahib such disrespect. He could scarcely get out a decent sentence in English, and Dad was awfully afraid of being rude in Bengali. It was quite 15 minutes before the Pundit was finally perched on the edge of a chair, and when the wise man had recovered a little from the shock of this great honor he inquired, in very long words, with very low bows, what was the pleasure of the Sahib. Dad said he wanted to learn Bengali. Up went the Pundit's hands in polite surprise. The Sahib spoke perfect Bengali, he said, and so by the time the Pundit was persuaded that he really meant what he said, half the lesson time was gone. Quite half of every lesson was wasted in polite arguments of some kind. The teacher was far too polite to correct Dad's mistakes, and, whenever he spoke, the wise man threw up his hands in admiration. Great was the wisdom of the Sahib! When the exercises were corrected, the Pundit remarked who was he to spoil the beautiful writing of the Sahib. If the tiresome words were in the wrong order, that was just the stupidity of the people who wrote the grammars. When a verb didn't agree with a pronoun, the Pundit solemnly said that the verb wasn't there, and suggested leaving the pronoun out. But Dad never got very far until he met a Bengali gentleman who had a little daughter whom he was teaching himself. This little girl had quite a library of easy books. With the help of his friend, Dad soon mastered the books and learned to chatter to the little girl.

I once heard of a missionary who learned Bengali from a Pundit. He talked like a lesson book. He couldn't even tell a Sunday school to "stand up." He had to say something like: "Oh, young of the human race! Assume an upright position." Well, you will be tired of reading about Bengali, so good-by until next week.

—Rickman Mark.

Spanish in South  
America

The Spanish language is now spoken throughout South America, with the exception of the vast country of Brazil, in which the people speak Portuguese.



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

COPPER SHARES  
PRICE DECLINE

Accumulating Supplies and Rumors of Price Cutting in Metal Account for Downward Trend Recently in the Stock Market

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Copper shares in general reached their best prices this year shortly before peace rumors started. They have been heavy ever since. Declines have been accentuated by rumors of price cutting and accumulating supplies of the metal, both of which seem to have some basis in fact.

Although agreements have been reached with the War Industries Board, fixing 26 cents as the "official" price of copper up to Jan. 1, it is apparent that this does not represent the figure at which large American manufacturers can be induced to enter the market for heavy purchases.

It is obvious that prices of all commodities must come down, and artificial supports placed under the price structure only defer—they cannot prevent—the inevitable recession. It would seem equally clear that manufacturers will continue to buy only for immediate requirements, while such artificial conditions are allowed to continue.

The reports of the Jackling porphyry companies for the three months ended Sept. 30, just issued, make it clear that two months ago, production was running ahead of sales, and this was evidently before any of the wholesale cancellations by the War Department had occurred. In consequence, there has been a substantial accumulation of copper.

Costs of production are high—the result of a procession of wage advances. Freight increases, heavier smelting and refining tolls, taxes, high cost supplies and all piling ponderous burdens upon the copper producing industry. Unless, therefore, there is a lowering of production costs to correspond with selling-price recessions, the mining companies must face a contraction in net profits.

Fortunately, the mining companies during the war period have been most discreet in their distribution of "swollen profits." Anaconda, for instance, during 1915, 1916 and 1917 earned \$49.04 a share, but paid out in dividends only \$17.50. Likewise Utah Copper paid out only 58 per cent of its profits, Granby 30 per cent, Inspiration 47 per cent, Isle Royale 43 per cent.

This means that the working capital status of the mining companies has been greatly strengthened during the last three years, and that the producers, in point of cash assets, are stronger than at any previous time in their history unless they find themselves compelled to charge off a big shrinkage in inventory.

The next three months will be an interesting period for the copper producers. While the scenes are shifting it is of interest to note the "peace reactions" of copper share quotations and the extent to which war profits have been retained in corporate treasuries.

	1918	Last	Earn. Div.
high low Dec.	15-16	17-18	1918
Anaconda	74 1/2	65 1/2	49.04
Alcoa	86	78	39.94
Alloyes	54	47 1/2	32.60
Cal & Ariz.	73 1/2	65 1/2	35.50
Cop. Range	51 1/2	46 1/2	27.38
Chino	47 1/2	38 1/2	33.64
Granby	86	78	30.00
Green-Can.	58 1/2	50 1/2	23.51
Inspiration	58 1/2	48 1/2	28.50
Isle Royale	28	24 1/2	20.79
Kennecott	41 1/2	35 1/2	14.06
Mohawk	66 1/2	56 1/2	57.52
Miami	33 1/2	28 1/2	19.66
Nev. Cons.	21 1/2	18 1/2	15.32
North Butte	17 1/2	13 1/2	8.87
Oreola	65 1/2	56 1/2	58.09
Old Dominion	45 1/2	40 1/2	27.53
Quincy	78	63	55.62
Ray Cons.	26 1/2	21 1/2	16.73
Utah Copper	93	75 1/2	53.15

\*Paid initial dividend in March, 1918.

TRANSITIONS IN  
DOMESTIC TRADE

NEW YORK, New York—As the United States shifts from a war to a peace basis, irregularity in movements, uncertainty about prices and cancellations, the latter mostly of war-wanted products, are strongly outlined in domestic trade, these manifestations being accompanied by conservative optimism as to the future and readiness to believe that the country will respond to readjustment with a minimum of difficulty, says Bradstreet's weekly review of the business situation.

Meantime, however, new buying in volume is in abeyance, the general disposition is to mark time pending the opening of clearly defined routes, and, in a word, there is considerable looking about to see what the dispensations of peace will bring forth to fill the gaps caused by the elimination of war work—an aspect that prominently stands out in the iron and steel trades.

But with the lifting of numerous restrictions, and the partial passing of governmental priorities, many of the arts of peace breathe easier, and the abrogation of the disadvantages tends to produce a degree of what might be termed cheerful normality.

## DETROIT EDISON'S REPORT

DETROIT, Michigan—The earnings report of the Detroit Edison Company for October compares:

October 1918	1917
Gross revenue	\$1,238,289
Net income	236,515
Surplus	228,237

From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31—

Gross revenue	\$11,036,958
Net income	2,856,765
Surplus	1,770,503

## NEW YORK STOCKS

(Saturday's Market)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Can	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Car & Ferry	81	81 1/2	81	81
Am Loco	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Am Smelters	84	84 1/2	84	84 1/2
Am Sugar	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am T & T	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Anaconda	65	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Atchafalaya	93 1/2	93 1/2	93	93 1/2
Bald	78 1/2	78 1/2	75	76
B & O	56	56 1/2	55	55
Beth Steel B	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Beth S 8 1/2 pfd.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
B R 1	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Can Pac	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Can Leather	62	62	61 1/2	61 1/2
Ches & Ohio	58	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
C M & St P	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Chl. R I & Pac	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
C, R I & Pac 6 1/2	69	69	68 1/2	68 1/2
C, R I & Pac 7 1/2	82	82	81 1/2	81 1/2
Chino	38	38	37 1/2	37 1/2
Cop. Range	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Crucible Steel	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Cuba Cane	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd.	81	81	81	81
Gen. Motors	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Goodrich	55	55	55	55
Gr. North pfd.	98	98	97	97
Gr. N. H. & H.	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Inspiration	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Kennecott	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Max Motor	27	27	25 1/2	25 1/2
Mer Marine pfd.	107	107	106 1/2	106 1/2
Mex Pet	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Midvale	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Mo Pacific cfs	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
N Y Central	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
N Y N H & H	57	57	56 1/2	56 1/2
No Pacific	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Pan-Am Pet	66	66	65 1/2	65 1/2
Penn	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Ray	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Reading	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Rep I & St	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
So Pac	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
So Ry	50	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Studebaker	56	56 1/2	54 1/2	55
Texas Co	185	185	184 1/2	184 1/2
Union Pacific	121 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
U S Rubber	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
U S Steel	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U S Steel pfd	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Utah Copper	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Western Union	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Westinghouse	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Willis-Over	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

Total sales \$34,750 shares.

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Lib 4 1/2	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Lib 5 1/2	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Lib 6 1/2	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Lib 7 1/2	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Lib 8 1/2	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Lib 9 1/2	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Lib 10 1/2	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Lib 11 1/2	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Lib 12 1/2	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Lib 13 1/2	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Lib 14 1/2	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Lib 15 1/2	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Lib 16 1/2	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Lib 17 1/2	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Lib 18 1/2	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Lib 19 1/2	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Lib 20 1/2	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Anglo-French 5 1/2	96	96 1/2	96	96 1/2
Marselles 5 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
City of Paris 6 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
French Rep 5 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1919	99	99 1/2	99	99 1/2
Un Kg 5 1/2 1919 new 101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Un Kg 5 1/2 1921	98	98 1/2	98	98 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

(Saturday's Closing Market)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
A A Chem com.	100	100	100	100
Am Wool com.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Arizona Com	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
A G & W I	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Booth Fish	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Boston Elev	75	75	75	75
Boston & Maine	32	32	32	32
Butte & Sup	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Cal & Ariz	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Cal & Hecla	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Cal & Range	46	46	46	46
East Butte	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
East Butte	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Fairbanks	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Granby	79	79	79	79
Green-Can	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
I Creek com	50	50	50	50
Isle Royale	26	26	26	26
Lake	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mass Elec pfd	12	12	12	12
Mass Gas	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
May-Old Colony	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Miami	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Mohawk	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
N Y N H & H	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
North Butte	13	13	13	13
Old Dominion	39	39	39	39
Oreola	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Pond Creek	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Stewart	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Swift & Co	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
United Fruit	143	143	143	143
United States	44	44	44	44
U S Smelting	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
U S Steel	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Utah Cons	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

\*New York quotation.

## NEW YORK CURB

(Saturday's Market)

	Bid	Asked
A G Metal	38c	42c
Aetna Explos	5	6 1/2
Barnett O & G	1 1/2	1 1/2
Big Lodge	1 1/2	1 1/2
Boston & Mont	49c	51c
Butte Detroit	2	2 1/2
Caledonia	38c	40c
Calumet & Jer	7 1/2	7 1/2
Canada Cop	2	2 1/2
Cash Box	10	10 1/2
Chev Motors	140	150
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cosden & Co	7 1/2	7 1/2
Curtiss	16	18
Emerson	2 1/2	2 1/2
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2
Glenrock	3 1/2	3 1/2
Goldfield Cons	19	21
Green Motor	5 1/2	5 1/2
Hecla Mining	5 1/2	5 1/2
Houston Oil	72	74
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 1/2
Jerome Verde	3 1/2	3 1/2
Jumbo	1 1/2	1 1/2
Kerr Lake	6	6 1/2
Lake Torp Boat	2 1/2	2 1/2
Magna Cop	3	3 1/2
Marsh	3	3 1/2
McKin Dar	48c	50c
Merritt	22 1/2	23
Midwest Oil	124	124
Midwest Refining	134	135
Oklahoma P & R	9 1/2	9 1/2
Okmulgee	2 1/2	2 1/2
Peelers	1 1/2	1 1/2
Peelers Ref	14	14 1/2
Sequoia Ref	7 1/2	7 1/2
Sinclair Gulf	20 1/2	21
Standard Motor	8	8 1/2
Stanton	1 1/2	1 1/2
Submarine Boat	12 1/2	13 1/2
Texas	3 1/2	3 1/2
United Motors	33 1/2	33 1/2
Un Verde Cons	36 1/2	37 1/2
U S Steam	6 1/2	6 1/2
Victoria	2 1/2	2 1/2
Wright Martin	4 1/2	4 1/2

## WILSON &amp; CO. FINANCING

CHICAGO, Illinois—It is understood that Wilson & Co. have arranged completed arrangements for the issuance of \$20,000,000 10-year 6 per cent debentures which will be convertible into common stock. The issue price will probably be around 95 1/2.

BANKERS APPROVE  
SHORT-TERM BONDS

Expectation That Next Liberty Loan Will Be Five-Year Term Is Reassuring to the Present Holders of Government Issues

NEW YORK, New York—The statement by Secretary McAdoo that future Liberty bonds will be confined to short issues, probably about five years, is highly reassuring to the great masses of present bondholders, since it definitely limits the volume of outstanding issues. There has been issued about \$17,000,000,000 on the four loans, and the market can now adjust itself to a permanent status.

This announcement has been more or less expected in banking circles. It was felt that with the termination of the war it would be practically impossible to float another big issue of long-term bonds. Aside from the security of raising funds at this time or in the near future, when people are preparing to pay heavy federal taxes, another 4 1/2 per cent offering would be practically out of the question. As Secretary McAdoo had committed himself to that rate on Liberty bonds, some other expedient was necessary to warrant a higher interest rate. Although Mr. McAdoo has not said so, it is confidently believed the forthcoming short-term bond issues will bear 4 1/2



## CANADA AND THE TRANSITION ERA

Minister of Reconstruction Says Outlook Is Promising — Appeals for Cooperation — Government to Finance Purchases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Hon. A. R. Maclean, minister in charge of the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Cabinet, in the course of a recent statement said he did not believe that Canada would experience any dislocation as regards the sudden transition from war activities to peace conditions. He did not apprehend any resulting unemployment and unsettledness incidental to the transition. The minister considered that Canada was in a very happy position to meet the demands which would be made upon the farms, fisheries, forestry, and mines of the Dominion, adding that there would be large opportunities for greatly increased production. This would aid greatly in the work of the absorption into civil life of the returned soldier and also those who were previously engaged in the manufacture of munitions and other war matériel.

Continuing his statement Mr. Maclean said: "It is true that we shall have the closing up of some munitions industries and other lines of labor employing business which owed existence solely to war conditions. We shall have our soldiers coming home and the men looking for reemployment. The problems ahead though not insuperable are complex and serious and cannot be solved by government agency alone. There must be cooperation on the part of all—by provinces, municipalities, associations, and individuals—all continuing to work patriotically and hopefully together to secure for Canada the victories of peace."

"In an economic sense the war is still on, and there is still need for practical patriotism and for sacrifice for the common good. Employers of labor who, generally speaking, are in sounder financial position now than ever before, owe it to the men in their employ, to their country and to the returning soldiers that labor should be kept in employment to the fullest possible extent. The question of profit and immediate opportunity for profitably changing plants and operations to meet new conditions should not be the sole factor with them. If all employers will grasp the real needs of the national situation and the good trade prospects ahead, they will hesitate in suddenly dismissing staffs and cutting down pay lists. Such action would make the solution of our problems increasingly difficult and militate against Canadian industry taking full advantage of the business opening both in the home and the foreign markets."

"The government is prepared, if necessary, to finance in a large way purchases in Canada for consumption abroad under governmental supervision in devastated and commercially disorganized Europe. Every individual can help the government plan for establishing on broad and permanent lines, Canada's prosperity of peace. A hopeful outlook in business, a common interest in giving employment and in increasing production will be good individual patriotism at the present time and will bring material profit in the days to come."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Since the beginning of the war Canada has been training wireless operators and the service has become so popular that there is a long waiting list of those desirous of taking up this calling. Since 1914 the wireless telegraph stations both on board ship and ashore have very largely increased, the service covering naval coast stations, patrol ships, and admiralty transports in the Canadian service. The wireless school was originally at Halifax but it was subsequently transferred to Ottawa. The candidates are selected by competitive examinations and they must be of British parentage, neither of whom ever were of enemy nationality.

The present school can accommodate 80 students, which number has been constantly exceeded during the present year, owing to the call for wireless operators. The course is one of three months and in addition to the technical side includes elementary military efficiency. The course calls for telegraphy of a speed up to 20 to 25 words a minute. On obtaining his certificate the operator is generally appointed for duty on a naval patrol ship in order to obtain actual experience in the handling of wireless messages and the care of wireless apparatus. After a 12 months' service he is eligible for promotion and may be placed in charge of a small installation on a patrol vessel or on board a transport, or appointed to one of the many shore stations on the Canadian coast.

When the wireless operator is learning, his pay is 75 cents per day, and on becoming a first-class wireless operator this is increased gradually to \$2.50 per day, the maximum pay after four years' service being \$2.50 per day. He is provided with lodging, provisions and so forth, or in lieu of it is paid \$1.50 per day, while his clothing allowance on joining is \$110 and afterwards \$65 per annum for this purpose.

**MILITARY DEFAULTERS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The government is rescinding as fast as possible orders-in-council passed "for the duration of the war." Last December an order was passed which provided that provincial governments, municipalities and similar bodies could not issue securities without the approval of the Minister of Finance. The object of the order was to secure the success of war issues by the Dominion Government by preventing the issue of securities by others and which could be well deferred until the end of the war. The government has now, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, passed an order by which any such issues can now be made without his consent being sought.

**WAR RULE RESCINDED**

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**WOMEN SEEK PEACE DELEGATE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CALGARY, Alberta.—A group of Calgary women have passed a resolution which was forwarded to Sir Robert Borden, Canada's Prime Minister, requesting the appointment of a woman to assist and advise the Prime Minister on behalf of Canadian womanhood at the peace conference. In the resolution the women pointed out that representatives of many interests in Canadian life had already been selected to advise and assist the Prime Minister in the preliminary discussions of the terms of peace, and that as women had already been called into conference with the government to assist in carrying on the war, it was fitting that they be given at least one representative on the peace conference delegation.

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tion reads as follows: "The impression that the government has decided finally to abandon all prosecutions of defaulters and to let them go free, is without any foundation. No such decision has been reached by the government. The whole question of how these defaulters should be dealt with is now engaging the serious attention of the government in connection with the other plans for demobilization. On the one hand, the very heavy expense of maintaining a large force of military police over a long period to secure the apprehension of all defaulters must be considered. The military police have met with the greatest difficulty in ascertaining the whereabouts of these defaulters. Various alternative suggestions have been made as to how these men should be dealt with. Among others it is that they should be disenfranchised for a definite period. The government has no intention of permitting these defaulters, who refused to come to the help of their country in the hour of their country's need, to escape all punishment or penalty."

## VICTORY LOAN AND CANADIAN CREDITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—As already stated by this bureau, the total amount of Canada's fifth Victory Loan amounted in the aggregate to over \$776,000,000. The sum of \$175,000,000 will be devoted to meeting the floating indebtedness incurred in providing credits for munitions and so forth made during the last few months. It is believed that the government intends setting aside, from the balance, from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 to provide credits for wheat, foodstuffs, and so forth, on account of the United Kingdom.

The official figures on Canada's five war loans show that while a total of only \$750,000,000 was asked, the subscriptions amounted to \$1,672,000,000. The first loan was for \$50,000,000 and \$104,000,000 was subscribed; the second for \$100,000,000 and \$206,000,000 was subscribed; the third and fourth loans were each for \$150,000,000, the amount subscribed to the third being \$266,000,000 and the fourth \$420,000,000.

**SCHOOL ATTENDANCE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec.—A special committee of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers appointed to study the situation in the Province of Quebec with regard to non-attendance of children at school—the province being the only one in the Dominion without a compulsory education law—has revealed some striking facts. It is stated by the committee that more than 134,000 children of school age (five to 16 years of age) are not enrolled at school, and that more than 221,000, or 42½ per cent, are out of school every day that school is open; that, in 1916, 13 per cent of the children before the Montreal Juvenile Court could neither read nor write, and that 45 per cent of all children before the court in that year were neither employed nor attending school; while, in Montreal alone, 5,000 children of alien parentage were receiving no education whatever. The question will be thoroughly discussed by the teachers at their convention to be held in Montreal in December.

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE LAWS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—The Legislature is called to meet on Tuesday, Dec. 3, according to a statement made by the Premier, Mr. W. M. Martin, when an unusually heavy session from a legislative point of view will begin. It is not expected that prorogation will take place until the end of January owing to the contemplated revision and consolidation of the statutes. Amendments to the school laws will be considered tending to make the supremacy of the English language still more marked in the Province. There may also be legislation affecting land settlement, labor and the general finances of the Province which hinges largely on the outcome of the Ottawa conference of provincial premiers with the federal authorities.

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**WAR RULE RESCINDED**

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**WOMEN SEEK PEACE DELEGATE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The government is rescinding as fast as possible orders-in-council passed "for the duration of the war." Last December an order was passed which provided that provincial governments, municipalities and similar bodies could not issue securities without the approval of the Minister of Finance. The object of the order was to secure the success of war issues by the Dominion Government by preventing the issue of securities by others and which could be well deferred until the end of the war. The government has now, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, passed an order by which any such issues can now be made without his consent being sought.

## JAPANESE MISSION VISITS CANADA

Head of Party, R. Yamashina, Says Japan Now Plans to Seek Trade Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The close of the war was coincident with the visit here of the Japanese Commercial Mission, headed by R. Yamashina, vice-president of the Tokyo Board of Trade. For several months the prospect of increasing Canada's trade with the Orient, and more particularly with Siberia, has been much discussed in local board of trade circles, but all plans were contingent on the close of the war, owing to the lack of shipping. Not one vessel of the Pacific fleet of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been left on the trans-Pacific run, being commandeered by the British Admiralty for war purposes. They are being used for transporting the Siberian expedition. Now that the war is over, it is believed that at least two of these vessels will be restored to the company and the freight service will also be resumed at an early date.

During the visit of the Japanese delegation, the Japanese Consul, Mr. Ukita, gave a dinner in their honor and the other guests included leading members of the Board of Trade. Mr. Ukita said that Vancouver should send a trade delegation to Japan to study the conditions there. A great market could be found there and much benefit would result.

Mr. H. G. White, chairman of the foreign section of the Board of Trade, said that five members of the Board of Trade would leave for Japan in March. He announced that Canadian banks are to supply direct banking connections with Japan. Traders have hitherto lacked facilities in that regard. Letters of credit now had to be sent via San Francisco, which meant a loss of time and expense. He proposed a Japanese section of the Vancouver Board of Trade.

Mr. Yamashina said they were out to seek trade expansion but they were not going to enter into any trade war. Japan was going to engage in peaceful competition without any feeling of antipathy. In referring to the trade situation between Japan and China, he said that the big obstacle in the way was that China continued to use the silver standard of currency. It should adopt the gold standard.

## CANADA TO ISSUE WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The government is about to inaugurate a War Savings Stamp campaign and the first stamp has been issued to His Excellency the Governor-General. Under the order-in-council the government will become the repository of the nation's savings up to a total of \$50,000,000. Savings will be placed with the government by means of the purchase of War Savings Stamps. The stamps are to be redeemed in January, 1924. They are to be sold by the government at a price which will work out to an interest rate of somewhat better than 4½ per cent, compounded semi-annually, or 5 per cent simple interest, if computed at the end of the period. This, in December, 1918, or January, 1919, a \$5 War Savings Stamp may be bought for \$4. After January the purchase price of a War Savings Stamp will be increased month by month, but at the end of five years from December, 1918, all stamps will be redeemed at \$5 each. Stamps of lower denomination, to be known as Thrift Stamps, will be on sale. When 16 of them have been accumulated, they can be exchanged for a War Savings Stamp worth \$5 at the end of the period.

**MILK PROFITS FIXED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ontario.—There is a great deal of protest over the action of milk dealers throughout Ontario at raising the price of milk to 13 and 14 cents a quart. One year ago it was nine cents. More than one dealer declares there is no justification for the raise, holding that 12 cents gives good profit. Now, however, an order-in-council has been passed that dealers must not charge more than what the milk costs them, plus five cents a quart. As a result Kingston's milk inspector has warned the milk vendors that they should not charge more than 12 cents a quart. If they charge more than that they will be liable to prosecution.

**MOULDERS GO ON STRIKE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Approximately 150 moulders in this city, North Vancouver and New Westminster left their work on Friday morning when employers refused to accede to their demand for a wage increase from \$6 to \$6.50. They say the latter rate prevails south of the line. A large number of firms are affected. Employers claim it is impossible to meet the demands and that the men are bound under Senator Robertson's award of last summer, which they accepted. The men deny they accepted it.

**CANADIANS FREE TO TRAVEL**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—On May 24, 1917, the Canadian Government passed an Order-in-Council restricting travel for all male persons between 18 and 45 years. The object was to prevent all those coming under the provisions of the Military Service Act from leaving Canada. Owing to the cessation of hostilities and the approach of peace, the government has removed this disability and people of Canada are free to travel whithersoever they desire.

**MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—A minimum wage of \$12 a week for adult women workers in a number of industries has been set by the Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba. The industries include bag-making, glove-making, bedding factory, auto top-making, leather goods, tent and awning, paint, rag, broom and seed-packing factories.

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46c. per hour	Next 9 months
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For other information as to wages and working conditions Apply to Supt. of Employment, Dudley St. Terminal Station, Boston, 8 to 11 A. M., or the company's representative at the U. S. War Employment Bureau, 53 Canal Street, Boston, between 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

**MEAT PACKERS OFFER PROPOSALS**

Deputation Visits Canada's Acting Premier—Seeks to Prepare Industry for New Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The acting Premier, Sir Thomas White, and other members of the Cabinet have received a deputation of Canadian live-stock packers and meat packers. The deputation submitted to the government certain proposals which they said would make for the strengthening of the position of these Canadian industries, in regard to demands which would come from Europe for live-stock productions. The proposals took the form of resolutions and were as follows:

1. That a policy of rural credit sanctioned and supported by federal governments has proved of enormous assistance to agriculture in European countries, and also has recently been adopted by the United States, and that such loans to farmers of Canada would assist greatly in equalizing markets, improving and increasing all herds and flocks, and in the better finishing of meat animals; that the Department of Agriculture be empowered to outline immediately such a system for approval and adoption by this government.

2. That in view of the demand for agricultural products that exists in France, Belgium and Italy, the government take steps to establish credits in Canada for these countries.

3. That with a view of establishing immediate commercial connection in Europe, in order to secure maximum business for Canada, the government at once appoint a representative, preferably Mr. H. B. Thomson, in the continuation of his present capacity, whose business it would be to obtain the fullest possible recognition for Canadian interests in supplying such products.

4. That the government be requested to provide the necessary marketing facilities which will make possible the development of a permanent and extensive export trade in chilled beef and other meat and animal products, and that immediate steps be taken in connection with the government's program of shipping and railway transportation to provide adequate controlled-temperature space in railway cars at the terminal harbor fronts and on ocean-going vessels.

5. That the government give authority and the necessary financial support to the Department of Agriculture in launching a propaganda throughout Canada—first, for the maintenance and immediate increase of production in live stock; second, for a campaign of education for the improvement of live stock.

The acting Prime Minister made a sympathetic reply to the deputation.

**LABOR FOR LUMBER CAMPS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Canadian Lumber Association has come to the aid of the government by evolving a scheme by which it will cooperate with the Department of Labor in employing as many men as possible who are discharged from munition factories. In relation to this scheme the association has issued the following circular to its members: "The Dominion Government has called upon this association to assist in a demobilization scheme and the proposition is to find employment for 10,000 men, which is the number estimated can be absorbed in lumber camps throughout Canada east of Ft. William. We have intimated to the government that to be of any use at all for this purpose, the men must be forthcoming within a week or ten days at the outside. Please get into communication with the munition plant nearest to you. Government authorities would welcome your taking all men suitable for your purpose. The going wages for lumbering are to be paid, it being understood with the Minister of Labor that this would be carried out. The matter is urgent. Please act at once."

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

MR. X STUDIES  
BRITISH ART

## "New Paths"

Mr. X celebrated Peace Day in a manner befitting a successful hardware merchant. Later his large face beamed; he expatiated on the triumph of the democratic ideal, and he prophesied the early lifting of the embargo upon building operations. "I know of two new mammoth hotels," he said, "which will require 1000 new baths. My baths, I may tell you, sir, are works of art—applied art as you term it, and it is my intention as a thanksgiving for a successful business career to patronize the fine arts. It is my purpose to make a choice collection of American and British pictures in honor of the Anglo-Saxon alliance, and I should esteem it a great honor if you would give me the benefit of your advice and assistance."

"I murmured acquiescence. "My bath, sir," he continued, "is the bath of the future. Founded on the classic model, yet it reflects, and is in harmony, with the spirit of the day. I suppose you might call it a Post-Impressionist bath. There is no rhetoric about it. It dips deep into reality. Yes, sir, my bath is a pioneer; it is the bath of tomorrow, and I want my collection of American and British pictures to be confined to such works as reflect the Art of Tomorrow. How should I begin? My business training tells me that it would be unwise to visit the artistic haunts and say—'Gentlemen, I am in the market for pictures representing the Art of Tomorrow.' That would never do. The prices would at once jump up. What do you advise?"

"Suppose," I said, "that somebody invented a nickel fitting impervious to discoloration, what would you do?" "I should investigate the invention, sir, study it, make experiments, and if satisfactory adopt it in my factory."

"An excellent plan. Why not use a similar procedure in making your collection of British and American pictures? Why not begin by studying the market?"

"But how?"

A sudden idea occurred to me. I lifted a book from the table, and rapidly turned the pages.

"What's that?" said Mr. X. For a massive business man his instincts are quick.

"This," I answered, "is a new magazine, or rather annual, just received from London, called 'New Paths.' It is one of those libations to the muses that 'les jeunes' were wont to issue at rare intervals in peace time. It is composed of prose and pictures of the Art of Tomorrow variety; but this 'New Paths' takes on an especial interest because it was issued in the closing days of the war, and I received it on the day that peace was declared. So it may be called the harbinger of a return to sanity and to the pleasant arts of peace."

"I take you, sir. But what has this to do with my proposal to make a collection of—or—advanced pictures?"

"It so happens," I answered, "that 'New Paths' contains an article called 'Tendencies in Present Day English Art' by J. G. Fletcher. I do not know Mr. Fletcher; he is probably young, and being young, he is fearless and revolutionary; he ignores the established reputations of Great Britain, disregards the Royal Academicians and Associates of the Royal Academy, and banishes from his survey any commendation of official and academic art and established reputations. You and I, Mr. X, being men of established reputation, cannot, of course, endorse all that our young friend says, and yet I do not altogether disapprove of his artistic Bolshevism."

"It seems to me, sir," said Mr. X, "that this essay contains just the kind of information that I want."

"Yes, that idea occurred to me. I suggest that I should give you the gist of this essay on 'Tendencies in Present Day English Art.'"

Mr. X seated himself and folded his hands.

I proceeded—"The writer of this essay begins with a platitude which is always worth repeating. He states that English art, like English literature, has always been a matter of individuals rather than of schools; he instances three of these individuals—Turner and Constable whom he calls daring innovators, and Alfred Stevens, who is referred to as the final summing up of a great tradition."

Mr. X began to nod. It was necessary to accelerate my pace.

"On page two our author jumps back to 1913, and announces that in the year before the war England's artistic effort revolved about the poles of Walter Sickert and Augustus John, representing realistic Impressionism and idealistic decoration respectively."

Mr. X withdrew his pocketbook and wrote in it with a gold pencil (I looked over his shoulder). "Poles—Augustus Sickert and Walter John."

There was no light of apprehension in Mr. X's eyes when I proceeded to read to him that Sickert is entirely a product of French Impressionism, and that the outstanding influence upon his work is that of Degas. And that John derives through Ingres, and possibly Puvis de Chavannes, to the Italian primitives, notably to the Umbrian painter, Piero della Francesca, and to the Florentine Botticelli.

Mr. X though somewhat still shrewd, "You tell me, sir, that English art is a matter of individuals and yet you confess that the two outstanding personalities in 1913 were derivative, markedly derivative."

"A hit, Mr. X, a palpable hit, but you see these two men are not in the first class. They are not great originals like Turner and Constable, but if I read Mr. Fletcher right he considers that they were the best that Great Britain could show in 1913. After John and Sickert our independent author proceeds to eulogize another pair—Wilson Steer and C. J. Holmes, both landscape painters. Steer, he says,

has carried Constable's daring analysis of atmosphere vibration to a point where his pictures tend to lose themselves, to be without any recognizable form. C. J. Holmes has maintained a more conservative, a more architectural attitude. "Do you mind spelling that word?" said Mr. X, gold pencil in hand. I did so.

"These four men, according to Mr. Fletcher, were showing the most interesting work in England before the war broke out. On the eve of hostilities England was confronted with a new English school, rejoicing in the title of Vorticist, who loudly proclaimed that to them Cubists and Futurists were merely 'vieux jeu.' I am afraid that Mr. X took 'vieux jeu' to be the name of a Vorticist painter. While he was correcting the error I hurried on to this statement—"What the war accomplished was this: it showed us that there were many new ways of stating new things, and then raised the tremendous and insistently vital question, 'What, then, are the important—the essential—things to state?'"

"I get that," said Mr. X. "The same problem confronted me in my taps and plugs. A new thing must be stated in a new way, but it must be anchored to utility and—er—common sense. How does your gentleman answer the question?"

"He mentions certain artists who, according to their temperament, in various ways have sought a solution of it. He instances Nevinson, described as one of the most discussed and vitally important artists we have among us; he acknowledges Nevinson's debt to Cézanne, who proved once and for all that one can paint a plate of apples and invest them with the gravity and emotional significance of the Pyramids. He also includes Paul and John Nash, Annie Estelle Rice, the best equipped decorative painter now in England, Ferguson and Peplow, whose work is interesting as showing the full development of that chromatic scale of rhythmic color which was perhaps the best gift French Impressionism left us, boisterous Gertler, grim Kramer and others—Roberts, Kauffer, Fry, Lewis, Etchells, Wadsworth, Gill, Nina Hammet, Vanessa Bell, Brodsky, Meninsky and Schwabe."

There I stopped, waiting while Mr. X carefully copied the names in his pocketbook.

"When I visit London," he said, "I must look these men up. Where can I find them?"

"Mr. Roger Fry, of the Omega Workshops, will be able to give you their addresses. But you should also visit the Royal Academy, the New English Art Club and the National Gallery of British Art. Mr. Fletcher's taste in art is not everybody's taste."

"I will go slowly," said Mr. X. "I was told many years ago that Edwin Long was one of the bulwarks of British art. I own a steel engraving of one of his classical productions. I associate the name of Mr. Long with a witicism which I have forgotten. Do you recall it?"

"Yes, somebody said that art is long, but Long isn't art."

—Q. R.

EXHIBITIONS IN  
LONDON GALLERIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There is always a welcome for an artist who has a definite conviction, and who is able to make his avowal of it interesting. The man who has something to say, and says it frankly; who has a sincere intention and has acquired the technical skill necessary for the proper realization of his intention, claims consideration because he can sound a personal note in his work and set people thinking about his achievement. He stands apart from the ordinary run of the artists of his time, who are content to follow the fashion of the moment or to base their practice upon that of some popular person who has made a success in a particular line of art.

Certainly this position apart can be assigned to Mr. Harold Harvey, who is showing a series of pictures at the Leicester Galleries. He has a personality; he has a real command over the technical processes of painting; and he has a clear conviction as to the manner in which he ought to express himself. As a result, his exhibition is more than ordinarily attractive and has an unusual degree of significance—a marked power of arresting attention. The chief characteristic of it is a sort of vivid clarity, a decisive assertion of the facts of the subjects chosen which implies a rather exceptional intimacy of observation on his part and the possession of a well-developed analytical sense. He leaves little to the imagination in his pictures; he insists upon detail with pre-Raphaelite conscientiousness and elaborates his material with almost exaggerated sincerity, but yet he does not give the idea of labor for labor's sake. His color, too, is, as a rule, vehement to the verge of crudity, but is so judiciously harmonized and so decoratively related that it never becomes unpleasant.

Art of this order deserves all the more appreciation because it is rather scarce at the present time. Our painters today alternate too obviously between a kind of sloverly cleverness and a dry affectation of primitive simplicity, and too many of them are more anxious to show that they are in some movement or other than to develop an independent and vigorous conviction; so a man like Mr. Harvey, who has a personal creed and asserts it in what he honestly believes to be the right way, is very well worth studying.

Another exhibition which has a distinctive character is to be seen at the Mendoza Galleries. It consists of oil paintings, pastels, and sketches in pencil and pen and ink, by two Italian artists, Tommaso and Michele Cascella, both of whom are capable craftsmen and painters with individuality of outlook. Many of the pictures they show deal with war incidents on the Italian front and have therefore a topical as well as a technical interest, but there are others, which claim attention simply as pleasant records of nature. The collection is exceedingly varied and, on the whole, stands at a high level of accomplishment; and it has throughout a personal atmosphere which makes it acceptable.

Of the two artists, Tommaso Cascella is the more impressive. There is in much of his work—notably in such subjects as "Albanian Refugees," "The Serbian Retreat—Lagoon of Arta," "Italian Troops Crossing the Isonzo," and "Italian Occupation of Kilauna, 1916"—a vigor of statement which can be heartily praised because it is wholly appropriate to the motive and character of the picture and there is, as well, a certain decorative quality which increases the pictorial interest of the painting. In other subjects, too, which have not to do with the war—like "The Shepherdess" and the snow scene, "In the Albanian Mountains"—he gives by his manner of treatment much dignity to his presentation and enforces the dramatic value of the motive by judicious accentuation. Michele Cascella looks at nature with more reservation and records what he sees in a gentler and more poetic way. He aims at subtlety rather than force, and his landscapes—"Casamicicola" and "In the Valarsa"—are good examples—he attains a considerable measure of quiet success.

Some good etchings are to be seen just now at the Grotto Gallery. There is a series of some 20 plates by Mr. E. S. Lumsden, whose delicate and sensitive method is admirably illustrated in such subjects particularly as "The Temple Steps" and "The Palace, Jodhpur," and in many other pictures which have given him opportunities for the display of his capacities as a draughtsman; and there are four characteristic works by Whistler, masterly examples of his methods. Tomorrow also are the "Pirrelton Castle" and "Glen Brerachan" by Mr. John Cadzow, "The Carpenter's Shop," by Mr. Henry Winslow, "On the Almond," by Mr. John Cameron, and the group of clever things by Mr. Albany Howarth.



M. Charles Morice

THE GREAT STUDIO:  
AN IDEAL OF UNITY

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

PARIS, France—Unity has been the guiding thread of M. Charles Morice ever since 1886, when he founded Lutèce, which little review was the first organ of French symbolism and to which Paul Verlaine and Stéphane Mallarmé, the two masters of the great symbolist movement, first contributed.

Charles Morice soon realized, however, that if symbolism did indeed express a great part of the truth, it did not contain all truth; he saw that poetic art was, so to speak, exiled from general life and separated from all the other arts which, in turn, were again separated from each other. Now this dispersion of the arts appeared to M. Charles Morice to be one of the most dangerous forms of what he terms "The Universal Falsehood," and he realized that all artistic aspirations would remain unfruitful so long as this danger subsisted. This is the reason why he decided to dedicate himself to a ceaseless crusade in favor of artistic unity which will find its supreme realization in a plan which it is to be hoped will soon become a tangible fact.

Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, M. Charles Morice said: "The present moment, which is the vigil of peace, a sort of hiatus between two incommunicable moments of history, is especially, even uniquely, propitious to great initiatives. The different nations realize that they will remain separated in two different groups, and they are already striving to adapt themselves to new conditions of existence. Each conscious element in each group, considering the past and questioning the future, asks the former to be a lesson for the latter. Every human being examines simultaneously his own consciousness and that of his country."

"Well may France ask herself why, in 1914, she was materially inferior to her enemy when morally she was superior? There can only be one reason for this, viz.—separation. The task of defining this separation is a formidable one. We have been punished for it, and now, in order completely to redeem ourselves, we must strive to efface any trace or remembrance of it. A few nations have already undertaken to do this by an unavoidable reflex movement. This side of the frontiers the law of the Union Sacrée has imposed itself on the Allies. This law is now extending and is assuming an international character, and a peaceful but vigilant League of Nations is founding itself and will face those military powers which pretend to constitute in Europe a new Central Empire. The future belongs to this society whilst that empire is condemned in advance."

"Naturally," continued M. Charles Morice, in reflective tones, "the statesmen who will elaborate this system of a regenerated world will above all take every step to protect the League of Nations against a repetition of this cataclysm which has very nearly proved fatal. We know the vital problems which will have to be solved after the war. We also know the attitude of mind of those who are studying them at the present moment. Therefore we may hope to see a logical and powerful reassembling of forces both in the economic and political order of things."

"It is especially in the realm of art

that the luminous word, 'reunion,' should be most fervently pronounced. For one cannot fail to be struck by this manifest separation, both in the world of letters and of arts, and one cannot help deploring it, for one realizes that the disaster has reached its apex when those directly interested are indifferent to the harm being done, and therefore resigned to their doom."

"The artistic world has reached a state of things in which an artist, by definition, is absolutely specialized in his own realm; an artist (painter or sculptor) knows nothing of literature, whilst a writer is absolutely ignorant of art in general. Moreover unjustifiable specializations and sub-divisions have been created in the very interior of the two afore-mentioned categories of art. Thus a painter is completely ignorant of music, a lyrical poet knows nothing of drama, and a sculptor nothing of architecture. In this way, those elements which were providentially designed to create an indivisible whole have been separated from each other and exist in a sterile isolation, in which they appear to delight, although they will perish from it. Indeed, each artist, limited to his own special technique, makes himself an enigma which often repulses other artists as well as the general public."

M. Morice considers that technique has devoured art. "This," he says, "leads inevitably to a decadence which will be irreparable if it is not resisted, and if strong action is not taken against a false application of the rule which favors the division of work. This may perhaps be admitted in manual labor, but is inadmissible in the case of those operations which call for the entire human capacity."

M. Morice then explained the best method, in his opinion, for effecting this reform. "For many years," he said, "I have entertained an idea which I think would answer our purpose particularly well. I want to create 'The Great Studio,' in which artists belonging to all branches of art would assemble. These chosen few, each practicing either poetry, music, painting, or sculpture, would meet for periodical displays at the Great Studio. Around them we would strive to group a public of lettrés or amateurs. The Great Studio would shelter permanent exhibitions of painting, sculpture, and architecture, and would also have recitals, lectures, concerts, and choreographic displays."

"One can anticipate great results from a continual and deep intimacy between poet and artist," M. Morice continued. "For whereas few ideas are able to be exchanged between two poets or two painters, a poet and a painter, on the contrary, will exchange the most fruitful ideas on their respective arts, and would gradually raise themselves to achieve 'unity.'"

"To unity of doctrine?" asked the interviewer.

"Perhaps," answered M. Morice, "and this raises the question as to what this unity of doctrine would be, and who would expound it. It would naturally be the task of one who, for many long years has made it the unique object of his secret thoughts, and who would put forward his own personal convictions for general criticism. Needless to say, those artists whom I blamed a moment ago would not be admitted to these assemblies in which the task of upholding that unique art which varies and which, far from contradicting itself, finds its corroboration in the various techniques, would reign supreme. In the Great Studio, each would work and help each other. What better public could there be for an artist than an ensemble of artists?"

"Of course," in order to succeed, the Great Studio must be free from all official ties, such as those of the University, the Beaux Arts, or the Conservatoire. Within its precincts all honorary titles or distinctions would be suppressed. It would naturally submit to any necessary control, and would take out its license for the sale of books and works of art which would be included in its program. But it would not submit to any other control."

"The Great Studio will be situated in Paris, although later, according to circumstances, the secret of which still belongs to the future, it may extend its ramifications to the French provinces, as well as to other European and American states. But it will be founded in the capital of the League of Nations and will, in some sort, be the natural outcome of the city which was the heir of Athens, and which turns toward the west a face shining with gratitude and tenderness."

"Moreover, the Great Studio will be international, and one might even say, inter-provincial. For thanks to it, Bretons and Alsaciens, English and Italians, will be able to realize their differences and their resemblances by facing and by cultivating them. And it is perhaps this very notion, today more living than ever, which will bring about the union of those intellectuals who have thronged hither from all the corners of the earth."

"I hope," concluded M. Morice, "that the members of the Great Studio will be very numerous; they will be come so, at any rate, although at first they may only be a select few. We also intend to go slowly; instead of building, we shall be quite content to repair the four walls of the Large Studio which can contain some 200 or more people. Later we will build the house ourselves. I believe that the realization of this idea is a necessity, and I particularly hope that the accomplishment of this plan will prove especially profitable to all the young and energetic thought across the Atlantic which is in close communion with the ancient thought of French art. The Great Studio will be the mainspring of an ever closer artistic and intellectual union, the expansion and comprehension of which might become one of the strongest links between nations possessing the same ideal."

BOURGEONING SHOWS  
OF THE NEW SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—With the sunburst of peace, the uncertain dawn of the present art season suddenly becomes radiant day. Paris and London announce approaching sales—including a final Degas dispersal—which arouse widespread interest, as in former times. In New York more than a score of special exhibitions already are on, in addition to the customary stock displays at the dealers' galleries, with a crowded schedule of events right up to and beyond the Winter Academy, Dec. 11. So far as appearances go—and pictures and sculpture are largely a matter of things seen—a more prosperous season is indicated than the most irresponsible optimist would have ventured to predict only a month back. Of course, the substantial promise required to make good this promise are yet to come. But already the Thomas E. H. Curtis auction, at Anderson's, last week, has put on record \$13,500 for a Blakelock; though on the same occasion three prime Inness landscapes fetched only \$4000, \$2000 and \$1750, respectively, while three others, less important, fell below \$1000. A. J. Francis Murphy went at \$2300, a Wyant at \$1950, and a Homer Martin at \$500.

Among the current exhibitions there is both novelty and variety. One might hesitate as to where to begin enumerating them, were it not for Childe Hassam at Durand-Ruel's. There is something peculiarly appropriate and timely in the assembly of these "Avenue of the Allies" records by our foremost American Impressionist, under the same auspices that first induced us to the color fanfare of modern French painting as exemplified by Monet, Sisley, Renoir, Pissarro, Jongkind, et al. Followers of Hassam's career will remember in one of his retrospective exhibitions a few years ago a small but vivid oil sketch of a Paris street scene with the tricolor flashing out amidst dingy and commonplace surroundings which it glorified. Here was a fresh motif, which the artist has subsequently developed in many recurrent compositions, until suddenly the most brilliant flag-festival of the world came to a climax in the stateliest thoroughfare of the metropolis, imperiously crying out for commemoration in the most vivacious pigments and the most exhilarating combinations which the unrestrained modern palette will permit. Here is where the muses of history and hilarity join hands. And at the same time, the tremendous tonal task of "placing" all the Allies' colors in open-air values calls for a full-statured painter in every sense of the word.

The modernist manifestations at Daniel's and at the Bourgeois galleries show undiminished vitality, and it would seem a growing sincerity and conviction. Only thus indirectly do they give any sign of the bouleversement and stress through which the world recently has passed. Either our own appreciation has undergone a gradual, subtle, yet broadening alteration, or else the artists—such of them as are unflagging and reckless in the quest after beauty—have suffered a sea-change making for high seriousness, for concentration and simplicity. Perhaps both influences have met and combined. In any case, one finds a consoling satisfaction, a sigh of glad contentment, as it were, in the once occult water color evocations of Marin and Walkowitz, and especially in the azure mysteries and half-uttered melancholy tenderness of Joseph Stella's nocturnes. There is joy, too, in the feminine response which some of nature's gleams of loveliness draw forth in Marguerite Zorach's aerial aquarelles. The last-named painter also has an effect in oils, in the canvas entitled "Sunset," at Daniel's, which exercises a startlingly imaginative, power by means of bold geometrical divisions in a flushed sky and flaming orb, these in their turn expressed by a device literally simulating the action of light vibrations. Samuel Halpert's glowing landscapes and luscious still-life studies bring back to earthly semblances again, though this is an unusual thing to say about an artist individuality in which the element of abstraction is always felt. With Preston Dickinson, it is a case of cubism—always curbed, it is true, and as a rule restricted to black and white, or to a barely rudimentary color gamut; whereas here, full summer's hues run riot in a way to scandalize sober convention.

Should the visitor at first fail to realize that he is amidst pictures keyed up to high concert pitch, a Lawson or two inadvertently hung in the array will suddenly bring him down from the prismatic plane. Now, Lawson is an impressionist, a colorist, and a searcher second to none in enterprise and attainment; but the jewel-like interplay of iridescent light and deep chromatic shade in his landscapes gives them the aspect of a totally different tonal climate from those, say, of Halpert, Dickinson, and William Zorach. With these latter and their like, in an overwhelming majority, as is the case just now at Daniel's, Lawson's "Autumn" looks unwontedly black. And, by the same token of contrast, Hayley Lever's "Gloucester" here looks strangely sunless and wan. For the sake of concerted effect, birds of a feather ought to flock together.

Harmony of ensemble, however, is about the last consideration with a picture-impressionist casting a show of modern art. What he likes most of all to get is an all-star cast of striking individualities. Something of this sort Mr. Bourgeois must have had in mind when he made up his present nine—Messrs. Ben Benn, Oscar Bluemner, Horace Brodsky, Arnold Friedman, Albert Gleizes, George F. O. Joseph Stella, Maurice Sterne and

Abraham Walkowitz. Not one is unknown, though Brodsky now appears for the first time at these galleries—his best contribution being a water color sketch of a "Kneeling Girl," slight though pleasing. One of the most interesting men of the group is Gleizes, an out-and-out cubist, who has figured in most of the international shows of advanced art in New York since the armory event in 1913. His work is marked by a refined romanticism, which seems to be almost a subconscious evolution in behalf of some abstract thesis, some literary or philosophical obsession. At first glance, the Bermuda sketches here appear to belong in that same category of synthetic shorthand notation. But anyone who has actually seen for himself those enchanted isles where huddled up, miniature houses with white coquina walls tinted cream or rose or beryl-green, embowered in dark cedars, tall tropic palms, and flowering jungle thickets, the whole sunk on unbelievable seas of liquid turquoise, sapphire and emerald—anyone aware first-hand of these aspects of the real Bermuda, will recognize that for once the cubist has found a chance to indulge his dazzling fantasies while at the same time keeping strictly to the rôle of a faithful copyist of nature.

It is a familiar experience, yet an ever fresh delight, to pass from restless ultra-modern displays into the atmosphere of aesthetic calm which a well-organized assemblage of ancient Chinese art invariably engenders. A particularly favorable opportunity for this edifying exercise is offered in the current exhibition, at Montross', of choice selections from A. W. Bahr's gathering of early Chinese portraits, gourd-pieces and stone sculpture. There are a dozen or so of those wonderful life-size portraits of noble ladies, mandarins, priests, scholars and philosophers, to say nothing of a Jovian immortal or two, which suddenly flash upon our astounded occidental perception the fact that neither Holbein nor Titian, nor any other European, said the last word in portraiture. Also that our own modernists' alleged subtleties of synthesis, detail elimination and economy of line are as board-fence camouflage compared with the eloquent simplicity and aristocratic delicacy of these Celestial old masters of the periods of Yuan, Sung and Ming—that is to say, the Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries, before the Italian Renaissance painters had emerged from primitivism.

Montross' is a place where East and West, the ancient and the modern, come together and connect up. The comparison is pretty severe on the moderns, but it does them good. It teaches them that the distinction and authority, for which they would barter their birthright, grow only out of that same slow apprenticeship in the prosaic minutiae of correct drawing and sane color which they impatiently try to skip over, or to discard. Do not believe the young self-styled independent artist who says he "tries to forget conventional drawing." How can he forget what he never knew? And since this point has come up, it may be appropriate to recall a shining exception, in that Joseph Stella's beautiful abstractions at the Bourgeois galleries, as aforementioned, are accompanied by a number of that same artist's silver-points, pencil drawings, and detail studies of heads—proving, what all who have followed his progress know very well, that during the past 10 years at least, on top of a sound academic foundation, he has applied himself with prodigious perseverance to the exhaustive technical study or frank investigation of the outstanding modernist "movements," from the futurism of Boccioni and Severini, to the mass philosophy of the cubists and the form theory of Matisse.

## NAVAL PICTURES IN MILAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILAN, Italy—An exhibition of pictures and drawings of sea warfare has been opened in the Galleria Pesaro in Milan. The subject may be rather widely interpreted, for it includes scenes in Venice during war time, by Italo Bress, among them being a picture of people taking shelter during an air raid. Other artists who are exhibiting are Anselmo Bucci and Aldo Carpi. It seems that the pictures in this exhibition, which is arranged under official auspices, should have an historical as well as a topical and an artistic interest.

## NATIONAL EXPOSITION PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A committee of the St. Louis Art League has been preparing a plan for a big national exposition at an early date that will make for Americanization in industrial art in the United States. It is hoped to hold it next spring. A permanent St. Louis exposition for industrial art has been advocated by the league since its formation four years ago.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Cowper's Letters

"Cowper's letters, the glory of the English language, are, as models, above even Byron's," says Herbert Paul in "Men and Letters." "I do not say that they have been, or could be, copied. In their apparent simplicity there is exquisite art, and their style is almost perfect. They are the joint product of the age and the man. Some men, of whom Swift was one, have an individuality too strong to be affected by their surroundings. Others, like Lord Chesterfield in his correspondence (not in his statesmanship), are mere echoes of their time. Cowper belongs to neither class. He had, of course, no sympathy with the mocking skepticism which disfigured the Eighteenth Century, and which becomes almost wearisome even in that prince of letter writers, Voltaire. Yet he was emphatically the man of the period when, as has been acutely said, the world for the first time since the days of Pliny had leisure to contemplate virtue. His humor was quite as genuine as his piety."

"Cowper was an hereditary Whig, who took the strongest interest in politics, and whose political opinion is always worth having. When Prussia and Austria declared war against France to put down the Revolution, thereby causing the September massacres . . . and the reign of terror, Cowper protested in an admirable letter against an unjustifiable interference with the rights of the French people. Fox could not have analyzed the situation with more force and sense. Pitt would have agreed with every word, and would have continued to act upon Cowper's principles if he had cared for anything more than power. But of course the interest of Cowper's letters is not mainly political. . . . Women delighted in his conversation and correspondence, as he delighted in theirs. He could even, if the phrase may be used of a man, flirt, and his humor has perhaps been underrated because it had no sting. When Samuel Rogers was asked why he said such ill-natured things, he replied, 'I have a very low voice; and if I did not say ill-natured things, no one would hear what I said.' Cowper was never ill-natured, but the humor which produced 'John Gilpin' overflows his letters, and is one secret of their charm. He was full of affection, and he wrote to those he loved. He thought of them more than of himself, and that is a greater quality than style."

## Recompense

In the strength of the endeavor,  
In the temper of the giver,  
In the loving of the lover,  
Lies the hidden recompense.  
—Emerson.

## "Ultimate Harmony"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW often has not the cry gone up from the heart of humanity, When shall be the end of sorrow and suffering, of all inharmonious? Time and again, looking through the rents in the clouds of material sense, human beings have caught glimpses of the truth which is, and have felt that some day there will be such a fullness of the knowledge of Principle that harmony will be known, even to the total extinction of any belief in its opposite. They have realized, it perhaps but dimly, what John saw so clearly and recorded in the Book of Revelation: "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea."

Now the fact that mankind is perpetually reaching out for harmony is itself an interesting one. It is the desire for good. And, most assuredly, in proportion to the sincerity of the desire, good will come. Moreover the fact indicates that God is never without a witness of Himself. In Christian Science the position is made perfectly intelligible. God is recognized by Christian Science to be perfect Mind, and also to be infinite. Hence Mind is to be found everywhere perfectly expressed. Go where one may, perfect Mind is there; and perfect Mind expressed is absolutely harmonious consciousness. But the human mind denies this. The human mind believes that there is a finite mind; and this erroneous belief ultimately in what the human mind designates inharmonious. It looks upon harmony and inharmonious as equally real, and so long as human beings allow themselves to be deluded in this way they are putting off the day, so far as they are concerned, when harmony alone will be acknowledged as real to the entire obliteration of every inharmonious belief.

On page 390 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony. Truth will at length compel us all to exchange the pleasures and pains of sense for the joys of Soul." Ignorance of God is at the root of all human perplexity and misfortune, and is the cause of every sorrow. It is this ignorance which makes criminals of men, ruptures peace in human relationships, and precipitates individual and national disaster. There are many beliefs held about God which are no other than names for ignorance. Indeed, all false beliefs about Him might be termed ignorant beliefs. Now, how are mistakes of any kind rectified? By knowing the truth about the subject. This applies universally, to the child with his multiplication table, as to the man poring over his theological treatises. They must come to know the truth if they would be freed from the errors incidental to the work upon which they are intent.

In the passage just quoted from Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy very significantly points to the necessity for a great change in human thought. She speaks there of the "pleasures and pains of sense" in opposition to the "joys of Soul"; and in doing so puts the finger on the human problem. As has been said above, Christian Science reveals the truth of the allness of perfect Mind or Soul. This truth is absolute. It cannot be modified in any degree. It remains inviolable among all the transient beliefs of mortals. And to every one is presented the truth, either to accept or to reject, although ultimately it will force recognition of itself from all. What does the acceptance of it imply? That exactly as it is understood, harmony becomes more and more real, and the so-called pleasures and pains of sense, less and less so, those pleasures and those pains which are invariably associated with the inharmonious with which mortals are familiar.

One of the admonitions given by Jesus to his twelve disciples when he sent them forth to heal disease and sin was that they should state the truth that "the kingdom of heaven is at hand." He did not instruct them to tell humanity that heaven was afar off, but that it was at hand. And what is heaven? This is how Mrs. Eddy defines it in Science and Health (p. 587): "HEAVEN. Harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spiritual; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." It will be noticed that there is no materiality in heaven. The full realization of heaven would imply the complete understanding of divine Principle; and the complete understanding of Principle thus becomes synonymous with ultimate harmony. It will be seen from this, that as human beings grow in their knowledge or understanding of Principle, harmony to them will become more real, and they will, to the extent of their knowledge, understand the meaning of Paul's words to the Church at Corinth: "For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality."

No object of value is ever attained without an effort. Nobody was ever educated along the lines of human knowledge without application, diligence, and obedience. Similarly nobody enters "the kingdom of heaven" in any degree without obedience to the demands of Principle. Spiritual law is unbending. And one of the first essentials to spiritual attainment is that one become "as a little child" to spiritual truth. Material theories as to creation and life must go; finite beliefs must be thrown away; and spiritual facts faced in all their grand simplicity. The situation is admirably

expressed in Science and Health (pp. 323, 324): "Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea. Gladness to leave the false landmarks and joy to see them disappear—this disposition helps to precipitate the ultimate harmony." There can be no doubt about it. As one looks with spiritual discernment upon the things of Spirit, the shadows of material sense begin to fade away, and harmony begins to be recognized as the state which all must ultimately reach. Speaking absolutely, harmony is now an accomplished spiritual fact to be known and enjoyed, because God is infinite good.

## The Charm of Russia

"Gogol, the greatest of Russian humorists, has a passage in one of his books, where in exile he cries out to his country to reveal the secret of her fascination."

"What is the mysterious and inscrutable power which lies hidden in you?" he exclaims. "Why does your aching and melancholy song echo unceasingly in one's ears? Russia, what do you want of me? What is there between you and me?"

"The country is devoid of the more obvious and unmistakable signs of glamour and attraction. As Gogol says, not here are those astonishing miracles of nature which are made still more startling by the triumphs of art."

"In Russia there are no

"Congesta manu praeurpatis oppida saxi,  
Fluminae antiquos subterlabentia muros";

no

"old palaces and towers  
Quivering within the wave's intenser day,"

All overgrown with azure moss and flowers;

no 'noble wreck in ruinous perfection,' where 'the stars twinkle through the loops of time'; no 'castle, precipice-encircled in a gash of the wind-grieved Apennine'; no 'rose-red city half as old as time.'

"And yet the charm is there," Maurice Barings writes in "The Main-springs of Russia." "It is a fact which is felt by quantities of people of different nationalities and races; and it is difficult, if you live in Russia, to escape it, and once you have felt it you will never be free from it. The aching, melancholy song, which Gogol says wanders from sea to sea throughout the length and breadth of the land, will forever echo in your heart, and haunt the recesses of your memory."

"But to those who have never been to Russia, and who will perhaps never go there, Turgeniev's descriptions of the country will give an idea of this unique and peculiar magic."

"Turgeniev will afford to those who wish to travel in their armchair magical glimpses of just those particular episodes, pictures, incidents, sayings and doings, touches of human nature, phases of landscape, shades of atmosphere, which constitute the charm of Russian life."

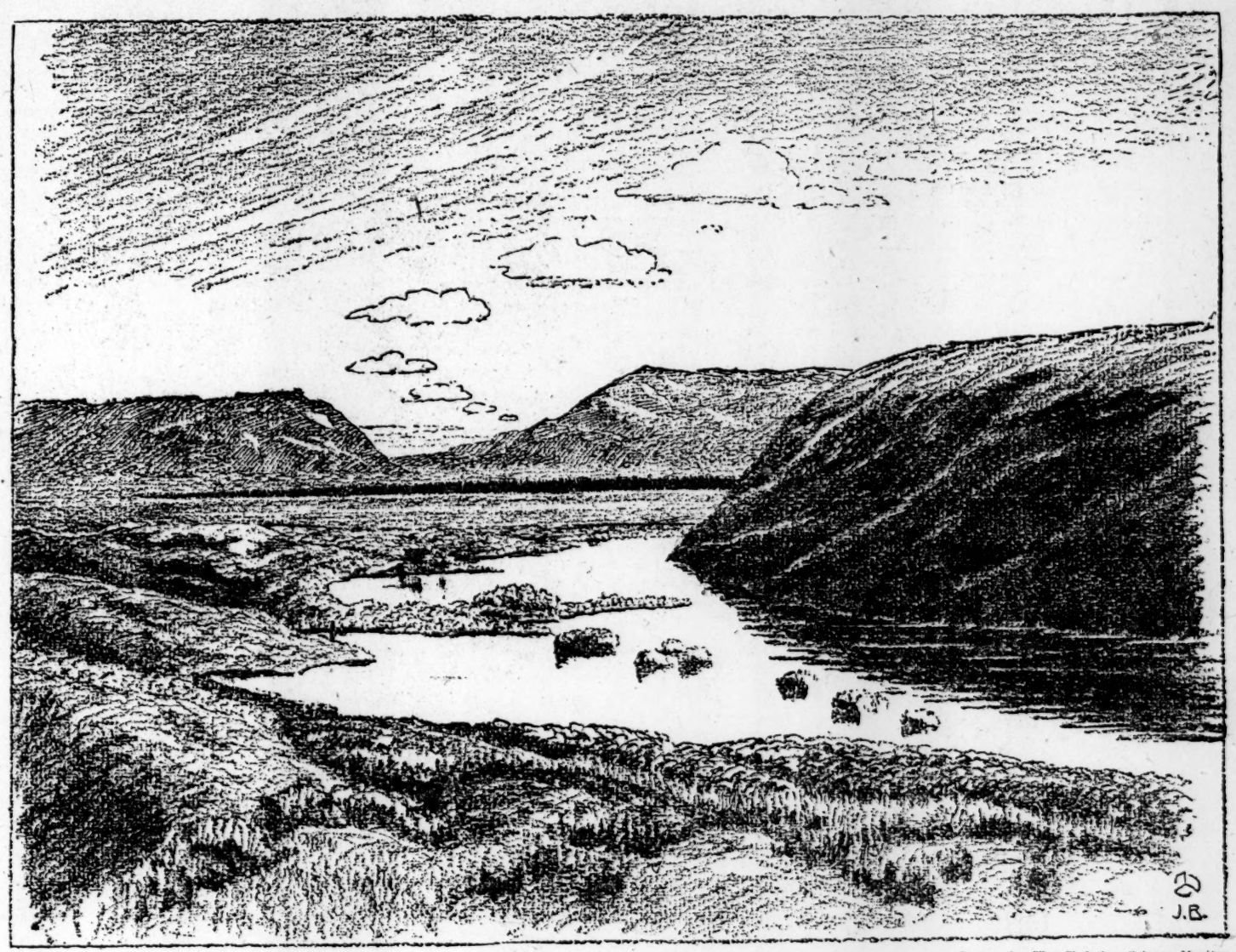
"I was favored with such a glimpse this summer. I was staying in a small wooden house in Central Russia, not far from a railway, but isolated from all other houses, and at a fair distance from a village. The harvest was nearly done. The heat was sweltering. . . . One had no wish to venture out of doors until the evening."

"The small garden of the house, which was gay with asters and sweet peas, was surrounded by birch trees, with here and there a fir tree in their midst."

"Opposite the little house a broad pathway, flanked on each side by a row of tall birch trees, led to the margin of the garden, which ended in a rather steep grassy slope, and a valley, or rather a dip, likewise wooded, and on the other side of the dip, on a level with the garden, there was a pathway, half hidden by trees; and so that from the house, if you looked straight in front of you, you saw a broad path, with birch trees on each side of it, forming as it were a processional way for a distant view of trees; and if anybody walked along the pathway on the other side of the dip, although you saw no road, you could see their figures in outline against the sky, as though they were walking across the back of a stage."

"Just as the cool of the evening began to fall, out of the distance came a rhythmic song, very high, and ending on a note that seemed to last forever, piercing clear and clean. Then the music came a little nearer, and one could distinguish first a solo, chanting phrase, and then a chorus taking it up, and finally, solo and chorus became one, reaching a climax on one high note, which went on and on, getting purer and stronger, without any seeming effort, until it eventually died away."

"The music drew nearer, and it filled the air with a stateliness and a calm indescribable. And presently, in the distance, beyond the dip between the trees, and in the center of the natural stage made by the garden, I saw against the sky figures of women walking slowly in the sunset, and singing as they walked, carrying their scythes and their wooden rakes with them; and once again the high, pure phrase began, to be repeated by the chorus; and once again chorus and solo melted together in a high and infinitely long-drawn-out note, which seemed to swell like the sound of some crystal clarion, to grow purer and more single, and to go on and on, until it ended suddenly and sharply, like a fizzle ends. And this song seemed to proclaim rest after toil, and satisfaction for labor accomplished. It was like a hymn of praise, a broad benediction, a grace song for the end of the day, the end of the summer, the end of the harvest. . . . Slowly the women walked past and disappeared into the trees once more."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Madison River, Montana

Standing on the low hills above the north fork of the Madison River of Montana, where it flows into Madison Lake, and looking eastward, with the Continental Divide at one's back, whose foothills form the western bank of the lake, one observes a great opening in the Gallatin Range which closes the eastern horizon. This is the Madison Gap, through which the Madison River leaves Yellowstone Park, later to divide into its north and south branches.

At evening, violet blue against a lemon lower sky, deep rose lights upon a shoulder here and there, the base of the range is lost in an atmospheric belt of purest, most intense cobalt blue, itself a background for the long-drawn darkness of pines whose depth of tone makes brighter the field of distant sage before them. This, in shadow reflecting the blue-green of the overhead sky, is laced with threads of gold from the unseen, fast-setting sun. Near at hand, where the river rounds the base of the butte, the distant river bottoms, full of frost-touched dog willows and alders, are a broken field of deep copper gold, seen through a red-violet haze. The sagebrush close before one is gray-violet-green, crested with a red-gold haze, curiously and beautifully opposed to the greenish-gold light on the grass in the spaces between the clumps. Below the near sage, next the water, willow beds in shadow are of a deep orange that carelessly one would call brown, only that in these days, taught by the impressionist painters, no one of pretension to cultured sight recognizes brown as such by name. On the crest of the butte forming the right-hand bank of the river is a deep gold light, descending in lessening brightness on shoulder and slope into the depths of the hollows and the water's edge. The violet-blue shadows deepen in the hollows of the prairie rolls. The utter silence of the high places is about one.

Gathering slow color for some minutes past, and of a sudden at full intensity, across the sky there spreads a band of deep rose light, arrested from the swift descending sun by a hitherto unseen body of vapor. Beneath it the procession of slow, almost statant cloud through the Madison Gap is pale lilac rose against the lemon sky, and the base of the hills seems more brilliantly blue than before. A slight wind touches the still river and the whole face of the waters flames in deep rose, luminous and glowing, to the light above.

"The Merchants of the Staple hardly come under the category even of a regulated company. In their later days, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I, they figure as a regulated company, 'The Mayor Constables and Fellowship of the Merchants of the Staple of England'; but by this time the staple in its old sense was obsolete. It was not so much a case of a company as of a system, the staple system being a government organization, the machinery of which was provided by the merchants concerned with the trade." Sir C. P. Lucas writes in "The Beginnings of English Overseas Enterprise."

"A great authority tells us 'that the system of the staple was, it would seem, a combination of the principle of the guild and of the royal privilege of establishing fairs and markets.' Through all the different shades of meaning of the word staple, so the etymologists say, there runs one and the same sense of firmness or fixity."

## Concerning the Staple

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Something firm, something assured, some fixed point, a thing, a place, a rule, a standard, was the one thing needed amid troubled, insecure, dangerous conditions, such as prevailed in the changing early youth of England. Wool grew to be a leading English product; it came to stay; it became a staple article of merchandise. As such, it was all-important for revenue purposes, and needy kings were at pains to assure the subsidies which could be derived from this source. The merchants who dealt in wool wished, for their part, to safeguard the trade and to maintain the standard of the wool. Kings and subjects, in short, combined to staple the industry, to standardize it, to regulate it, to make it firm. Hence arose the system of establishing particular centers, at which alone the buying and selling for export should be conducted, and the word staple was used more especially to designate these central marts or markets."

"The Company of the Staple was a Melchizedek among companies. No one knows when it began or when it ended, if it has ended. . . . There is a general consensus of opinion that it was the oldest of the medieval companies other than the guilds."

"It seemeth," wrote Stow in his "Survey of London" in the year 1603, 'that the merchants of this Staple be the most ancient merchants of this realm.' Their antiquity was emphasized in later times as against the Merchant Adventurers who supplanted them, and who also claimed an ancient parentage. There is a statement attributing the birth of the Staplers to the year 1248. Some authors date the rise of the first commercial society of English merchants, styled of St. Thomas Becket, from this year, when they are said to have had privileges granted them in the Netherlands by John Duke of Brabant, whither it seems they had begun to resort with our English wool, lead, and tin, and to trade for their fine woolen cloths, etc. From which society did the company spring, styled the Merchants of the Staple of England? The date 1267 is also given in the same book, both dates being within the reign of Henry III. It was the Merchant Adventurers who more especially fathered themselves on Becket; but, on the other hand, we are told that in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Edward III, i. e. in 1351-2, that king 'appointed the Staple of wool to be kept only at Canterbury, for the honor of St. Thomas.' It can well be believed that either company found it convenient in later times to connect themselves with a saint in England, so as to hallow their origin, to give it a national flavor, and by implication to date it back to the reign of Henry II; while the fact that both Staplers and Merchant Adventurers claimed to be in the beginnings of the wool trade Staplers and Merchant Adventurers were one, that neither Staplers nor Merchant Adventurers has as yet a separate existence."

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## The Poetry of Nature

Hear! hear!  
How the vale-bells tinkle all around  
As the sweet wind shakes them—hear!  
What a wild and sylvan sound!

Hear! hear!  
How the soft waves talk beneath the bank!  
And rush sighs to willow—hear!  
The need to osier dank!

Hear! hear!  
How the blue fly hizzes in the air  
With his voice in his tiny wings—  
Hear!

He sings at his flowery fare.  
Hear! hear!  
From the sun-cloud trills the lark.

—George Darley.

## To a Sparrow

Because you have no fear to mingle  
Wings with those of great part,  
So like me, with song I single  
Your sweet impudence of heart.

And when prouder feathers go where  
Summer holds her leafy show,  
You still come to us from nowhere  
Like gray leaves across the snow.

In back ways where odd and end go  
To your meals you drop down sure,  
Knowing every broken window  
Of the hospitable poor.

There is no bird half so harmless,  
None so sweetly rude as you, . . .

But for all your faults I love you,  
For you linger with us still,  
Though the wintry winds reprove you  
And the snow is on the bill.

—Francis Ledwidge.

## Her Room

From these leisurely discussions with Mr. McEntyre there resulted a pretty blue paper for my room, having a dado of lilacs on a darker blue, with a faint richness of gold here and there. There also resulted paint in two shades of blue, also a pattern-book of dados wherewith to line the cupboard in the wall, which was to have its solid door panel taken out and replaced by glass to show my china. Presently an old gentleman came along to do the job. Of course it expanded into all manner of jobs about the house. I believe that he took the summer to do the work in. It was an exquisite summer—or perhaps like the sundial I number only the golden hours—and the old man enjoyed a country summer, and even brought a grandchild to enjoy it with him. They slept in a loft, and all day the old man went about his work leisurely, being always ready to stand for an hour at a time discussing the various national movements, and the things that were in the public mind at the moment. He had a taste for poetry, and it gave him pleasure to turn aside from his work to repeat a bust of Shakespeare; and that led to his reminiscences of his old theater-going days, over which my father and he would compare notes. Meanwhile, the small urban grandchild would be engaged in mild mischief. . . .

However, my room was turned out very prettily in due time. Perhaps there was a trifle too much gilding, but it was in narrow lines and the room was very elegant. While the old painter was doing the odd jobs about the house, my father and I were engaged in making purchases in the same leisurely fashion. There was a blue carpet in an Aubusson design of faint roses; there were gold-colored curtains. There was a little sofa, and there were various chairs which I had covered in Liberty cretonne. My father discovered a poet to do the upholstery for me. He was an odd-job upholsterer when he was not a poet. . . .

I had to have a large mirror in my room, though the aesthetes had declared against the mirrors which were mirrors. My father always said that a lady's room was incomplete without a looking-glass, and the more of it the better. I compromised by having the gilt frame painted blue like the chimney piece and the woodwork of the room. The next thing was a desk, and my father went to Liffey Street and bought me a very pretty davenport of walnut wood, for which he paid quite

a stiff price. Some years afterward, when I was married and that davenport followed me to London, we found a few tarnished silver coins in the packing case. After that, whenever we shook the davenport something fell out of it. . . . There came out of it, besides about thirty-five shillings in various blackened coins, a beautiful little gold pencil-case, . . . a tiny letter scales, a paper-knife, and various other things. For a time we looked for a secret drawer, but could find nothing; and presently its benefactions came to an end.—From "Twenty-Five Years: Reminiscences," by Katharine Tynan (Mrs. H. A. Hinkson).

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### The President

Now that the war is over, some of the conditions in the United States which the war created are either passing away automatically or are threatened with speedy removal. This newspaper pointed out, when the United States entered the conflict, that the government of the republic would, for the time being, become practically a dictatorship, more power being delegated to the President, during the continuance of hostilities, than had in modern times been granted to the rulers of most monarchies.

The United States is a government in which the voice of the public rules. If the public in an emergency expresses its willingness temporarily to suspend ordinary processes, its right to do so cannot be questioned, even though this may involve, as it has involved since April, 1917, many departures from strict constitutional methods and common usages. By tacit and general consent of the people, it was agreed that the President, in the conduct of the war, should be given full power to act. In this, Congress, whether it liked it or not, and there was no serious dissent in that quarter, had to acquiesce. Thus, in a sense, the republic became for the duration of the war, virtually an autocracy. What the President said became law.

He sought certain authority beyond that with which he was constitutionally vested; the public backed his demand; Congress granted it. He was enabled to do on his own motion that which, in the ordinary course of procedure, would require the sanction of Congress and a favorable opinion from the Supreme Court. The great end in view was the winning of the war, and the public, having implicit confidence in the Executive, permitted him to go about the winning of it in his own way. His way proved successful, so far as the part of the United States in the conflict was concerned.

In granting their President plenary power in the conduct of the nation through one of the most critical periods of its history, the people surrendered not an iota of the power belonging to themselves. They reserved the right to withdraw from him all the authority they had conferred, at the turn of a hand or the quiver of an eyelash, should he fail in the performance of his duty; vox populi was the real autocrat; Woodrow Wilson simply its instrument.

Much stir is now made, among a certain group in the Senate, concerning the necessity of shearing President Wilson of his extraordinary or extra-constitutional powers, but even the most urgent in demanding that the country return to normal conditions in government are reluctant to say that the return shall be immediate. The war is over, but certain questions growing out of its triumphant conclusion remain to be settled. It may be said to be the universal belief in the United States that President Wilson should not be limited, either in the influence or in the authority which he shall take with him to the peace conference. What the so-called "revolving" Republican senators are demanding, more particularly, is that the legislative branch of the government shall reclaim and maintain its coordinate power with the Executive in carrying on the work of reconstruction.

In this position the people, when the proper time arrives, will be found on their side, and there is not the shadow of a reason to suppose that the President will be found in opposition. When the peace of the world is established, as it will be very soon, on a foundation of common justice, the government of the United States will slip back into its normal groove without the slightest friction. Thenceforth, or until some other exceptional emergency calls for extraordinary procedure, Congress, as the Constitution prescribes, will make the laws and the President will execute them, as usual. No democratic institution has been undermined, impaired, or even threatened, by recent departures from the letter of the Constitution; the Constitution and the country are alike safe so long as they are made to serve the purposes of the people.

It is not a very wholesome symptom that, almost before the ink with which Germany has signed away her hope of becoming a dominating world power is dry, marking as the act does the greatest triumph of democracy in a century, if not in all history, certain irreconcilables in the United States Senate should be afforded opportunity of misrepresenting and attempting to belittle a man whom the whole world cheerfully recognizes as one of the most important factors in the achievement of this victory. There is no excuse for impugning the motives, much less for questioning the loyalty of Woodrow Wilson to the United States Constitution and to American ideals. It is not only nonsensical but exceedingly dangerous at this time, when hidden evil forces are seeking every possible means of expression, every possible method of propagating suspicion, discontent, and sedition among the masses, that men in high public office should indulge, through partisan rancor, in aspersions tending to create disunion among good citizens.

Common sense, common prudence, and ordinary judgment should, one would think, impel those entrusted with public responsibility to take a broader than partisan view of the work that lies before the President at this juncture. He is responding to a world invitation in consenting to attend the peace conference. His presence at the board is sought because his counsel is everywhere esteemed. The nation he will represent should feel proud of the honor conferred upon him. It has stood behind him in the making of war; it should stand behind him in the making of peace.

### School Children's Patriotic Efforts

THE account given by Mr. C. R. P. Andrews, Director of Education in Western Australia, in the course of an interview with a representative of this paper, con-

cerning the work done by the school children of that State for patriotic purposes, is of very much more than local interest. During the last four years, the school children of Australia generally have done remarkable work of this kind, and the account given, about a year ago, of the efforts made by the school children of Victoria finds a welcome parallel, today, in the story told by Mr. Andrews about Western Australia. Here, as in Victoria, is displayed by the children and teachers the same unselfish devotion and the same delightful ingenuity in the matter of raising funds. As one reads the account given by Mr. Andrews, one cannot fail to be struck by the fact that there is again a welcome absence of that "dancing into funds" which has been all too characteristic of war efforts in every country. The work done by the Western Australia school children was of a solid and useful character, and was, moreover, calculated, in practically every instance, to subserve some more lasting purpose than the immediate object in hand.

No record of what the children had done was kept prior to the May of 1916, but since that time the State school children, through their own fund alone, have raised £30,000, apart from their contributions through other channels. Almost every kind of activity was represented in the record of the ways and means adopted by the children. In the towns, a favorite method was the school concert, prepared for with eagerness and enthusiasm for weeks beforehand, and resulting in performances which attracted large crowds entirely on their own merit. It was, however, in the country that the ingenuity of children and teachers was seen to its best advantage. The "old metals scheme" brought to the schoolhouse, which was the local depot, a heterogeneous assortment of waste products, upon all of which, however, money could be realized, whilst bee-keeping, poultry-keeping, fretwork, carving, and knitting were only a few of the home industries resorted to by the children in order to raise funds.

The favorite means, however, seems to have been, as in the case of Victoria, the small vegetable garden. Thus in a certain little bush school, miles away from anywhere, the school children raised vegetables in their gardens and sold them; they also gave a concert for the benefit of the countryside for miles round, whilst the cleaning of the school was done by the teacher and the children, and the allowance for this work made by the Education Department was given to the funds.

One of the most satisfactory features about the whole effort was the fact that no attempt was made to encourage the children by means of prizes. "The teachers," Mr. Andrews explained, "have recognized in the war a great opportunity for emphasizing the necessity for doing unselfish work, and there is not the slightest doubt that the effect of that work will be felt long after the war is over." The children of Western Australia, as indeed Mr. Andrews did not fail to point out, have realized the happiness of service, and this education has already continued persistently enough to insure that its lessons shall not be forgotten. Mr. Andrews is undoubtedly right when he expresses the opinion that when such work is no longer needed for the sake of the soldiers, it will be continued to supply other needs of the community.

### Work for the Workers

IT is comforting that there are in the world many people who, in the midst of peace, are not forgetful of some of the important essentials to its continuance and maintenance. Speaking for the United States in particular at this time, it is comforting that so many thoughtful people are considering the obligations of society and government to restore, in this period of transition from turmoil to tranquillity, the normal state of industry, and that the general disposition of these people is to use every means possible to overcome the long-accepted economic law which declares that war must be followed by industrial disturbance, reaction, and stagnation.

As was exemplified at the conclusion of the longest war in which the United States has ever engaged; that from 1861 to 1865, this so-called law is subject to question, although an attempt is made to prove that the extraordinary conditions in the United States in the period referred to, the opening of the West especially, have not affected the soundness of the rule. The fact remains, however, that neither after the Mexican nor after the Spanish-American War were there any serious resultant industrial difficulties. And the answer of the pessimists to this is that, in both cases and in both periods, the development of the country was proceeding at such a rate that even wars could not check the impetus which prosperity had attained. Of course, no rejoinder can be made to argument of this quality, and, knowing this, those who are fond of predicting the worst point to the effects of exhausting wars in other lands. So far as the United States and its associate nations are concerned, there need be no fear of exhaustion as a result of the war just closed.

The only menace is the possibility of temporary disturbance arising from the throwing of an immense amount of labor upon an unprepared market. This is the contingency that requires attention, and this is the possibility that is receiving consideration from thinking people, one of the results of which is the launching of a propaganda for the immediate resumption of all delayed, and the immediate beginning of all deferred, constructive enterprises in all parts of the country.

As ever, distribution is one of the principal needs of the time. The war has necessitated the centralization of labor as well as material at certain places; peace will, consequently, throw labor and material, rendered unnecessary by the closing of the war, upon certain central markets. The more widely, therefore, construction shall be entered upon, the more relief will be given at congested points, and the nearer will the country be to normal conditions. The principal thing needed at the present hour is quick absorption of all war labor and all war material dispensed with by the government.

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, in a special dispatch to the Manufacturers Record, of Baltimore, Maryland, recently urged that state and municipal governments should at once begin all available

construction work. "With returning peace, and until normal conditions prevail," he said, "great obligations rest not alone with the people, but with national, state and municipal governments to go ahead with improvements, even at a sacrifice, in order to make the adjustment as gradual as possible." In New York City, George McDonald, chairman of the special committee on building of the Mayor's committee on national defense, addressed the following pertinent communication to D. R. McClellan, chief of the non-war construction section of the War Industries Board, at Washington:

From the best information obtainable here we believe there is now available sufficient labor, fuel, transportation and building materials to warrant the withdrawal of all restrictions on building projects. We feel it the duty of this board to aid the public and the industries to return to normal conditions as quickly as possible, and unless there be sound objections to this course by the state councils, it is our purpose to take immediate action along this line.

Since then the Federal War Industries Board has announced officially the removal of all restrictions from all building projects and operations whatsoever, so that this great branch of industry is now open to unlimited investment and enterprise.

The sooner advantage is taken of the raising of the building embargo the better it will be for all the labor now out, or likely to be let out, within the country, and for the men who soon will be landing from army transports by the tens of thousands in American ports. No one who has work on hand that needs to be done should delay the doing of it for any small reason. "Even at a sacrifice," as Mr. Baruch says, employment, which at the present time means so much to the nation, should be thrown open wherever possible.

### The Orkney Islands

JUST over a thousand years ago, there was much stir in the waters round the Orkney Islands; much going and coming of strange high-prowed ships; sudden setting forth, in the first dawn, of many boats filled with armed men, and then, after many weeks or maybe months, equally sudden returnings with the spoils of victory. For the Orkneys of those days were noted, far and wide, throughout the northern seas, as the stronghold of the Norse pirates, the Vikings, or "creek dwellers." The Orkneys provided them with all the creeks they needed; a hundred narrow channels, too, through which pursuit, by those who did not know every inch of the way, was almost impossible; landlocked waters, like Scapa Flow, in which ships could ride at anchor in complete security, even when the "sou'-wester" was churning up the Pentland firth; and islands, islets, and rocks aplenty round which a boat could elude pursuit.

Now, the lie of the land and sea is always much the same in the offers it makes for this purpose or that. The site for the city, the port, or the stronghold has always remained obvious through the centuries. So the Orkneys, which the Vikings found so well adapted, in the Ninth Century, as the headquarters for their raids over the North Sea, from Iceland to the northern coasts of France, and from Norway to Ireland, the British Government found well adapted, in the Twentieth, for the greatest patrol work which the world has ever seen, over practically the same waters. Moreover, when the question arose as to inland water large enough and secure enough to intern a great fleet of warships, the British Government naturally bethought itself of Scapa Flow, in the Orkneys, around which, although little has been told about it, there has been built up, during the last four years, a world of activity of which the Viking never dreamed.

It is a question, however, whether the Orkneys are more talked about, even today, than they were in the Viking days, especially in those days, toward the end of the Ninth Century, when the depredations of the Norse pirates, from their stronghold in the northern isles, were fast becoming intolerable and Harald Haarfager, King of Norway, determined to put an end to them once and for all.

The story of it is as thus. Previous to Harald's day, Norway had been split up into various little kingdoms. Sometimes, one king would be more powerful than others, and would annex some smaller neighbors, but these annexations were never permanent, and the tendency always was toward a splitting up again into component parts. Harald, however, ascended the throne of his kingdom in southern Norway with the initial advantage of not having any brothers to provide for. He inherited the whole of his kingdom, and, when he had firmly established himself, commenced enlarging his borders. This he did with such success that, ultimately, the whole of southern Norway came under his rule. Nowhere did he meet with any serious resistance, until he attempted to attack the famous Vikings, whose strongholds were in the islands off the western coast. Here, however, he was confronted by a strong confederation. The western Vikings had, during many years, grown rich and powerful from their piratical raids on Britain, and, knowing Harald's determination to put down piracy, they opposed him with all their might. Harald, however, was determined to make an end. It was impossible to attack them by land, and three years elapsed before he was able to gather together sufficient ships to carry through his great enterprise. But, at length, everything was ready, and in the great sea battle of Hafsford, in 872 A.D., he completely overcame the western Vikings, and with this victory all opposition in Norway was at an end.

From the western islands his ships then sailed across the North Sea to the Orkneys, and victory once again was his. The Viking hordes were driven out, forced to take refuge in Iceland, and the Orkneys and their neighboring group, the Shetlands, became an appanage of the Norwegian crown. They remained under the rule of Norse earls until 1231. In that year the earldom of Caithness was granted to Magnus, second son of the Earl of Angus, whom the King of Norway apparently confirmed in the title. Then, in 1468, came the last notable change in the history of the islands, when the Orkneys and the Shetlands were pledged by Christian I. of Denmark for the payment of the dowry of his daughter Margaret, betrothed to James III. of Scotland. The

money was never paid, and the connection of the islands with the crown of Scotland became perpetual.

In the days before the war, the Orkneys and the Shetlands seldom obtruded themselves on public notice, save on the one occasion of a general election. Then everybody was sure to hear of the difficulties of electioneering in this strange constituency; and of how the two candidates went from island to island, under all sorts of untoward conditions, to lay their views before the electors. "Orkney and Shetland," moreover, always lags behind in the matter of making its views public, for, in a general election, the returns from this constituency are never known until fully two weeks after the result in every other constituency in the United Kingdom has been recorded.

### Notes and Comments

ADMIRAL KEYES, of the Dover Patrol, who landed at Ostend the other day, was present at the siege of Peking in 1900. He was then a lieutenant and Naval A. D. C. to General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commandant of the British force, and in that capacity took part in the famous march to the relief of the Legations. The British were the first to effect an entrance to the Chinese capital, which they did by the watergate under the city wall. Besides Admiral Keyes, there were present two naval officers whose names have become famous during the war just ended: Admirals Jellicoe and Beatty.

NEW YORK'S "Great White Way" is nightly ablaze again, Dr. Garfield having decided that it is no longer necessary to conserve power in order to conserve light in order to conserve coal. All conservation is off now, except the conservation that conserves the interests of the coal mine operator. He is still getting his war-alarm price.

IN VALENCIENNES, allied war correspondents have found themselves in the town which proudly owns Jean Froissart, the chronicler, as its son. Battles, tournaments, jousts and all the motley scenes of medieval life were subjects for Froissart's pen. The Prince of Chroniclers was, in more modern parlance, the Prince of War Correspondents. He certainly possessed qualities which produce good journalism. "I had," he says himself, "sense, memory, good remembrance of everything, and an intellect clear and keen to seize upon the facts which I could learn."

THERE are not a few things, which the war has brought about, that might remain after the war without causing general regret. Among these, to name only two at the present time, were the anti-loafing law and the interdiction against the unlimited use of electric signs. The reappearance of the street corner loafer and the dazzling, and often otherwise objectionable, sign will hardly be accepted, by the judicious, as evidence that the war completely cleaned up the old situation.

A FLOWER garden in Spitzbergen sounds like an anomaly, Spitzbergen being within the Arctic Circle. A party of British travelers, struck with the beauty of a plateau, called it the Flower Garden ever after. It was in the nineties of last century, and the party that of Sir Martin Conway. Landing, in midsummer, on one of the headlands by Dickson Bay, they were impressed with the deep water, clear as crystal, the marvelous wealth of seaweed, the splendor of a great glacier, and the sharp blue peaks of the mountains separating glacier from glacier; while in another direction, over Advent Point, coiled wreaths of ragged clouds. Added to it all was a carpet of flowers: andromeda, saxifrages, and dryas; so the Flower Garden was actual after all.

SAID Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, recently, in the midst of a heated debate which centered on the necessity of government economy, "The way to quit spending money is to stop spending it." There is, however, another way, and that will have to be resorted to one of these days, in which case Senator Ashurst's epigrammatic phrase may be changed to read, "The way to stop spending money is to quit collecting war taxes in peace times."

PROF. THOMAS G. MASARYK, President of Czechoslovakia, has sailed for home to take up his duties, after a protracted visit to America. He went away with expressions of delight upon his lips over the treatment he had received, and doubtless with deep gratitude in his heart. In his office, which must offer opportunity for all his energies as well as all of his virtues, he may rest easy about one thing, at least: the sympathy of the American republic will be with him and with the young and promising democracy which he has been called upon to guide and govern.

JOHN H. BARTLETT, of Portsmouth, Governor-elect of New Hampshire, has, in the past, left little to imagination, and less to doubt, with reference to his attitude toward the liquor question, but, lest it be thought that his recent preference at the hands of his fellow citizens might make a difference, he desires to have it understood that he stands solidly for state and national prohibition, and has written to this effect to the state branch of one of the noblest and oldest of reform organizations, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

THE suggestion comes to the United States Government from many sources that the sale of thrift stamps shall continue indefinitely. Why not? Wars may come and wars may go, though one hopes that this is the last of them; but thrift is scarcely less important in peace than in war time. And just now the thrift stamps have started, in countless cases, a good habit which it would be a misfortune for the individual and the nation to have discontinued.

HUMOR, as well as freedom, follows the flag of the United States, and the story about the person who was interested in market-gardening, and so asked a librarian for a copy of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage," continues to amuse when transplanted in Flanders.